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EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Additional and Interesting Details.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 9, were received in this City last evening.

We add to the telegraphic synopsis published yesterday details of interest.

The first meeting of the Cabinet, since the new arrangement, took place on Saturday, March 5. All the Ministers were present, and Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT took his seat for the first time, as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We learn, says the Leeds *Mercury*, from a reliable source that the conservatives on Friday told Lord DERBY it would be fatal to dissolve Parliament on the Reform Bill. A general election is, therefore, less probable than it would have been had Lord DERBY's supporters had confidence in the measure.

The political fusion between Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL was made patent to the world last week by the presence of the latter at Lady PALMERSTON's reception. The ladies had never quite ceased to visit though there had been an estrangement.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. S. FITZGERALD, in reply to a question from Mr. BOWYER, stated that the Government had received information that Sardinia was receiving deserters, and amongst them Austrian subjects. Her Majesty's Government had made strong representations to the Government of Sardinia, urging, at the present critical state of affairs, to avoid giving any offence to Austria, and at the same time expressing a strong hope that it would adopt a pacific and conciliatory policy.

Lord NAAS stated, in reply to a question from Mr. J. B. FITZGERALD, that he had received information that an American vessel, with sixty-two Neapolitan exiles on board, had put into Cork. It was not correct that they had seized the vessel. They had merely *requested the Captain* to put into Cork, instead of landing them at New-York. They had disembarked, and were at large. [Laughter.]

Aid to the Atlantic Telegraph—Extent of the Government Concession.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th, in reply to a question of Lord WODEHOUSE, the Earl of DERBY said: With regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, the noble lord had truly stated that the former arrangement was a subsidy of £14,000 per annum, and the same amount from the United States, and the noble lord added that he understood negotiations were now going on for a much larger guarantee. Now, the abortive attempt to sink the first wire put an end to the first subsidy, and recently the Company had applied for an additional subsidy for the purpose of sinking a new cable, or for a guarantee on the new capital to be raised. It should be remembered that besides a subsidy there were two kinds of guarantee. First, there was the unconditional guarantee, binding the Government to a certain rate of interest on the capital. He [Lord DERBY] held that to be a most undesirable arrangement —[hear]—because it was quite clear that if a guarantee of 4½ per cent. for twenty-five or fifty years were given, you would have no security for a proper expenditure, but would run the risk of paying for services which were not accomplished. Further, in case of success, the Government had no proportionate advantage. The conditional guarantee he took to be particularly applicable to cases where there was a great prospect of success, but at the same time considerable risk of failure. In case of success a high rate of interest was perfectly consistent, in consideration of the outlay, and he did not feel it to be beyond the province of Government to grant its assistance in such a case, where success was to be attended with important benefit to the public. In such a case he did not think it was an illegitimate exercise, not of the capital but of the credit of the Government, to give a guarantee for so long as the works were in progress and efficiency. An arrangement of this kind had been made with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, promising them a guarantee of eight per cent, so long as the works should be ready and capable of performing their duty. Should the Company succeed the profits would probably exceed 10 per cent., in which case, and supposing the Government to accede to the terms, the guarantee would be a dead letter, while if they were 6 per cent. the loss to the public on the guarantee would be only two. Subsidies were given in the packet service, but only when objects of great public importance made the line necessary for other than mercantile considerations. In such a case he thought a subsidy perfectly legitimate —[hear, hear]—and the same argument applied to the guarantee to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. [Hear, hear.] Of course in any case the lines which had both their termini within British territory would, all other things being equal, have a preference. [Hear, hear.] In all cases the solvency of the Company, and their capability of carrying out their contract, would be matter of strict investigation, but it would be impossible to lay down an unvarying and inflexible rule for all.

Earl GREY had heard the statement of the noble lord with great satisfaction, and, above all, his promise to give the preference to lines having their termini within British territory. It appeared to him to have been a great mistake in the original agreement with the Atlantic Company, that a line from Ireland to Newfoundland should have any connection with a foreign line. With regard to guarantees, he thought that whenever Government gave a guarantee they should insist on control and supervision in the expenditure of the funds. He also thought the Malta line most important, and that it should be completed as soon as possible.

The Earl of DERBY subsequently added: With respect to the Atlantic Telegraph, the first condition made with the company was that all exclusive privileges should be purchased up, so that the hands of Government might be free to sanction any other company if necessary.

The French Emperor upon the English People and Press—Letter to Sir F. B. Head.

The following appears in the English newspapers and also in the *Moniteur*:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, March 1.

MY DEAR SIR FRANCIS: I thank you for having collected together, in order to send them direct to me, the different articles which you have inserted in the English journals, for you thus give me an opportunity of expressing to you all my gratitude for the sentiments of which you have not feared the spontaneous manifestation in my favor. I have seen in them, and I am much touched by it, a new proof that my old friends in England have not forgotten me, and that they know how much I always preserve for the English people the esteem and the sympathy which I felt during my exile in the midst of them. Even in writing to-day, I detect myself in recollecting, as a happy time, the epoch when, proscribed, I saw you in England. It is, that in changing one's destiny one 'only changes one's joys and sorrows. Formerly the affliction of exile alone appeared to me; to-day I see plainly the cares of power, and one of the greatest of them around me is, without doubt, to find oneself misunderstood and misjudged by those whom one values the most and with whom one desires to live upon good terms.

Thus I consider it very natural that the parties whom it has been my duty to oppose and to repress should bear me ill-will, and should seek the means to injure me; but that the English, of whom I have always been the most devoted and the most faithfully ally, should attack me incessantly in the journals in the most unworthy and in the most unjust manner, is what I cannot comprehend; for, in truth, I cannot discover any interest they can have in exciting the public mind against France. If, in my own country, I choose to act in this manner, it would be impossible for me afterwards to restrain the passions I should have let loose.

I have always entertained a great admiration for the liberties of the English people; but I regret deeply that liberty, like all good things, should also have its excess. Why is it that, instead of making truth known, it uses every effort to obscure it? Why is it that, encouraging and developing generous sentiments, it propagates mistrust and hatred?

I am happy, then, among all these manœuvres of falsehood to have found a defender who, guided by the sole love of truth, has not hesitated energetically to oppose to them his loyal and disinterested voice.

Believe, my dear Sir FRANCIS,

In my sentiments of friendship,

Sir FRANCIS HEAD, Croydon. NAPOLEON.

The Arrival of Italian Refugees in Cork—Interesting Particulars.

We yesterday announced the arrival in Queenstown, on Sunday, March 6, of the American ship *David Stewart*, having on board PORRO and his companions, whom the Neapolitan Government had set free from the dungeons of that State. It will be remembered that, though pardoned, they were sentenced to banishment, and that after having been deported from their native country to Spain, it was afterwards determined that they should be sent to America. Accordingly, the *David Stewart* was chartered to take them from Cadiz to New-York, where, upon landing, each was to receive a sum of $120, and be released from all further control. They had been brought from Naples to Cadiz in a Neapolitan transport, from which, after about three weeks, they were put on board the *David Stewart*. From the Cork *Examiner* we copy the following particulars:

"All the party having been put on board at Cadiz, the *Daniel Stewart* was towed out to sea for a distance of nearly 200 miles, by a Neapolitan war steamer. The steamer then cast off, and left the ship with a fair wind from the east. Scarcely, however, was the ship well away from the protection of the steamer's guns, than *the exiles, in a body, came to the Captain, delivered to him a protest against being carried to New-York, and called upon him to make for the first port he could reach in England.* The captain, one third of whose freight had been retained as a guarantee for the performance of his contract, remonstrated with their demand to have him break his engagement, and ultimately refused. They appeared to acquiesce in his decision, or, at least, pressed their demand no further that evening; but the next morning it was again renewed, and in a more decided and threatening manner. A young Italian, named RAFFAELLI SETTEMBRINI, had shipped with the captain in Cadiz, and signed articles as a seaman. Up to that morning he had done his work with the rest of the crew. But when the assemblage waited upon the captain, he made his appearance in the uniform of a mate of one of the Galway line of steamers—a handsome blue frock, with gilt buttons, gold cap-band, &c. This position he really had held; but it turned out he was the son of LUIGI SETTEMBRINI, who, hearing of his father's conditional pardon, and of his destination, left for Spain, and resorted to the ruses we have mentioned to join him. The captain of the ship believes that he was dispatched by the Italian Society of London to aid the prisoners in the course they subsequently took. The exiles stated that they had a navigator in their party, and that even if they had to take the ship out of the hands of the Captain and crew, they would be able to sail her without their assistance. They represented to the Captain that they had been two months at sea, many of them being old, and all with constitutions more or less enfeebled by an imprisonment of ten years, so that a long voyage would be torture to them all, and death perhaps to some. They contended also that, *being under the American flag, they were free, and that they had no right to be taken anywhere but where they chose.* These arguments, backed up by the preponderance of physical force, the exiles being sixty-six, while the crew was but seventeen, and the manifest determination of the former to resort to extremities to carry out their intention, *compelled the Captain to yield, and turn the vessel's head northward.* They were temperate and polite in manner, but about their determination there could be no mistake. They set a guard, of threes or fours in turn, to keep watch over the compass, and see that the ship's head was kept in the direction of the haven they looked for. The weather was baffling and the passage was tedious. The Captain intended making for Cork, but missed the harbor in a fog, and had got as far as Ballycotton, but having fallen in with a Cork pilot, beat back again; so that at length, after a voyage of 14 days, the ship anchored in the man-of-war roads. As fast as possible, the whole band got themselves conveyed ashore to Queenstown, and testified in the most lively manner their joy at being at last assured of freedom. The enthusiasm of some rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted foot as freemen. Some of them state that their sight has grown dim from the length of time they have been in prison, and some seem to have grown rather prematurely gray; but, as far as we were able to judge, there was not in their appearance anything to indicate their having endured peculiar hardships. During the voyage, PORRO, whose health has been greatly enfeebled, used to get out of bed, and sit on deck for a couple of hours daily. On his arrival at Queenstown he caused himself to be removed to a private lodging. In appearance he is short, thickset, and rather good-looking. His age is fifty-five, but his looks would indicate that he is somewhat older. He now speaks but a few words of English, though it is said he at one time knew the language well. The want of exercise in speaking or reading it, during the period of his long imprisonment, has almost entirely obliterated it from his memory. The young sailor to whom we have already alluded is of very prepossessing appearance. We have not learned the ultimate intention of this band of exiles, but it is very probable the great majority of them will go back to Italy, seeking refuge in the Sardinian kingdom. Under any circumstances, PORRO will, we believe, go to Sardinia."

Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates and the Garrick Club.

Mr. EDMUND YATES has printed a pamphlet giving the history of his quarrel with Mr. THACKERAY and the Garrick Club. It will be seen from the following letter that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS offered his mediation:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1858.

MY DEAR THACKERAY: Without a word of prelude, I wish this note to revert to a subject on which I said six words to you at the Athenæum when I last saw you.

Coming home from my country work, I find Mr. EDWIN JAMES' opinion taken on this painful question of the Garrick and Mr. EDMUND YATES. I find it strong on the illegality of the Garrick proceeding. Not to complicate this note, or give it a formal appearance, I forbear from copying the opinion; but I have asked to see it, and I have it, and I want to make no secret from you of a word of it.

I find Mr. EDWIN JAMES retained on the one side; I hear and read of the Attorney-General being retained on the other. Let me, in this state of things, ask you a plain question.

Can any conference be held between me, as representing Mr. YATES, and an appointed friend of yours, as representing you, with the hope and purpose of some quiet accommodation of this deplorable matter, which will satisfy the feelings of all concerned.

It is right that, in putting this to you, I should tell you that Mr. YATES, when you first wrote to him, brought your letter to me. He had recently done me a manly service I can never forget, in some private distress of mine, (generally within your knowledge;) he naturally thought of me as his friend in an emergency. I told him that his article was not to be defended; but I confirmed him in his opinion that it was not reasonably possible for him to set right what was amiss, on the receipt of a letter couched in the very strong terms you had employed. When you appealed to the Garrick Committee, and they called their general meeting, I said at that meeting that you and I had been on good terms for many years, and that I was very sorry to find myself opposed to you; but that it was clear that the Committee had nothing on earth to do with it, and that in the strength of my conviction I should go against you.

If this mediation that I have suggested can take place, I shall be heartily glad to do my best in it—and God knows I hold no hostile spirit towards any one, least of all to you. If it cannot take place the thing is at least no worse than it now is; and you will burn this letter, and I will burn your answer.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES DICKENS.

W. M. THACKERAY, Esq.

THE WAR QUESTION.

A French Manifesto—Resignation of Prince Napoleon—The Austrian Circular—Response of the German States.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS.

The *Moniteur*, of March 5, contains the following highly important article:

"Public opinion in foreign countries does not clearly understand the present *régime* of the Press in France. The belief appears to prevail too generally that the journals are subjected to a previous censorship, and thus an importance is ascribed to them which is unfounded. The Administration, it ought to be known, has no preventive action as regards the Press. The public should, therefore, be on its guard against the inductions founded on the language of the journals. Whenever a grave question presents itself, or an important act is accomplished, the Government addresses itself directly to the nation through the official journal. That is a duty which it has always imposed on itself, and which it will accomplish the more scrupulously under present circumstances, as public opinion is now more than ever taken unawares and misled.

The state of things in Italy, although of old date, has in these latter times assumed in the eyes of all a character of gravity which has naturally struck the mind of the Emperor; for the chief of a great power like France cannot isolate himself from questions which interest European order. Animated by a spirit of prudence which it would have been culpable not to have possessed, he directs his attention in the most loyal manner to the reasonable and equitable solution of these delicate and difficult problems.

The Emperor has nothing to disguise, nothing to disavow, either in the objects of his anxious deliberation or in his alliances. French interest guides his policy, and justifies his vigilance.

In presence of the disquietudes—we are glad to believe unfounded—which have agitated public opinion in Piedmont, the Emperor has promised the King of Sardinia to defend him against any aggressive act on the part of Austria. He has promised nothing more, and it is well known that he keeps his word.

Is this to be considered as a dream of war? Is it not more in conformity with the rules of prudence to foresee difficulties, more or less near, and to weigh all their consequences?

We have just indicated what are the real thoughts, duties and tendencies of the Emperor; and all that the exaggerations of the Press have added thereto is pure imagination, falsehood and delirium.

France, it is asserted, is making considerable warlike preparations. This is a completely gratuitous imputation. The regular effective force of the peace footing, adopted two years ago by the Emperor, has not been exceeded. The artillery is purchasing 4,000 horses to attain the reglementary limits. The infantry regiments are 2,000 strong, and the regiments of cavalry 900.

It is affirmed, also, that the French arsenals are displaying extraordinary activity. But it is forgotten that we have to change all our artillery and to transform our entire fleet. This last undertaking, long since decided on in order to give our fleet its normal strength, is sanctioned by the annual votes of the legislative body; and notwithstanding the most praiseworthy activity, several years will still be necessary to complete the operation.

Lastly, uneasiness is felt at the preparations in our navy. All these preparations, however, consist in fitting out four frigates for the conveyance of troops from France to Algeria and from Algeria to France; and four screw transports destined to provide for different eventualities, especially for the service of Civita Vecchia, and for the revictualling, by way of Alexandria, of our expedition in Cochin China.

Such are the facts, and they should fully reassure sincere men as to the projects ascribed to the Emperor, and lead them to treat as they deserve the allegations of those who are interested in casting doubts on the most unobjectionable measures, and clouding the clearest situations.

Is it not time to ask when these vague and absurd rumors, spread by the Press from one end of Europe to the other, will end—rumors representing everywhere to public credulity the Emperor of the French as exciting to war, and throwing on him alone the responsibility of the disquietudes and warlike preparations of Europe?

Who can have a right to mislead public opinion so shamefully—to alarm interests so gratuitously?

Where are the words—where the diplomatic notes—where the acts which indicate a desire to excite war for the passions which it satisfies, or for the glory which it procures? Who has seen the soldiers—has counted the pieces of cannon—estimated the supplies which are said to have been added with so much cost and haste to the ordinary state of a peace footing in France? Where are the extraordinary levies, the anticipated calling out of soldiers? On what day were recalled to service the men now absent on renewable furloughs? Who, in short, can show the elements, however slight they may be, of the general accusations which malevolence invents, which credulity hawks about, and which stupidity accepts?

No doubt, as we have said, the Emperor watches over the various causes of complication which may appear on the horizon. It is the duty of all prudent policy to endeavor to conjure away the events, or questions, which are of a nature to trouble that order without which there is neither peace nor commerce. It is not a respite which real business (*veritables affaires*) requires; it is security and a safe future.

Such foresight is neither agitation nor provocation. To study questions is not to create them; and to divert attention from them would be neither to suppress nor solve them. Besides, a diplomatic examination of these questions has been commenced; and nothing warrants the belief that the issue will be unfavorable to the consolidation of public peace."

The *Times*, in its number of the 2d, speaks of a conversation said to have taken place between Prince NAPOLEON and Count DE PERSIGNY, at the Tuileries, on the day of the transcription on the registers of the Imperial family of the marriage of His Imperial Highness. The English journal declares that the conversation in question was very animated, and it ascribes to the Prince NAPOLEON and M. DE PERSIGNY language respecting politics which was never used. We cannot say where the *Times* derived its information, but what we know is, that its account is altogether incorrect.

THE RESIGNATION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Times, March 7.

I have now to confirm what I mentioned yesterday, viz., that Prince NAPOLEON's resignation of his post as Minister of Algeria was at first refused by the Emperor: that it was again tendered, and again refused; and it was only when offered the third or fourth time that the Emperor consented to accept it. His Majesty also accepted the person the Prince recommended as his successor, namely, M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, as Minister for Algeria and the colonies. The nomination will appear on an early day in the *Moniteur*. I cannot refuse to give what purports to be a correct statement of the views of Prince NAPOLEON, as proceeding from a person who professes to be well acquainted with them, and whose sincerity I have no reason to doubt:

A fact of extreme gravity, he says, has taken place in the French Cabinet, of which it is important the political world should know the signification and the meaning, namely, the resignation of his Imperial Highness Prince NAPOLEON of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies. First of all, he declares that the retirement of the Prince does not in the slightest degree alter the intimate relations which unite him to his Majesty the Emperor, and they who fancy to see a momentary rupture between the two august cousins labor under a serious error. Their relations were never more intimate. There does not exist between the two personages any political dissension.

The retirement of the Prince refers merely, as will be explained, to a question of opportuneness, and a change of persons.

Since his entry into the Cabinet His Imperial Highness has been in frequent opposition, on questions of internal and external policy, to the greater part of the Ministers, and especially with MM. WALEWSKI and FOULD. The divergence of opinion which arose on all the grave questions of the day, assumed a character of gravity during the recent events, and especially on the occasion of a note inserted in the *Moniteur*, so that it became impossible that the Prince and the Ministers we have mentioned could continue to sit in the same Council.

The policy which Prince NAPOLEON wished to see carried out he has proclaimed on various occasions; it is, a prudent liberty at home, under the tenfold guarantee of the laws and of authority, and a firm but not compromising attitude abroad.

In the Italian question, for instance, which is now the question of the day, it can be affirmed that the Prince by no means desired an attack on the part of Piedmont, supported by France, in order to expel Austria from the possessions which treaties have recognized as hers. The Prince asked that the Emperor's Government should proclaim, and cause to be respected, the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. The Prince desired that France should notify to the European Powers that she would support the demands of Piedmont, and that she should give her the support of her authority in case troubles broke out in the duchies of Parma, Plaisance and Tuscany, or in the Romagna, or should Austria desire to occupy those countries under pretext of establishing order there.

What did MM. FOULD and WALEWSKI support against a line of conduct so frank and open? Why, they supported the system of peace at any price. They declared loudly that France could not, and would not, under any circumstances make war, and ought to abandon Piedmont in case of a contest. In presence of this intestine struggle, the Emperor, who at bottom participates in the opinions of Prince NAPOLEON, did not think it would be expedient to disclose immediately his full ideas by a change of Ministry, and he consented, although with difficulty, that his cousin should withdraw from the Cabinet. But this retirement can only be temporary, for it is more than probable that the success of the Prince's adversaries will not be of long duration, and he will have lost nothing by waiting a few weeks longer. One fact in favor of the good harmony of the conformity of opinions which as stated exists between His Majesty the Emperor and the Prince his cousin, that His Imperial Highness has himself designated his successor to His Majesty, who at once accepted him. That successor will probably be M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT.

A DIPLOMATIC NOTE FROM AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of the Austrian dispatch of the 5th of February, addressed to the Austrian representatives at the different Courts of Germany:

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

The serious anxiety which has affected the political situation of Europe since the commencement of this year has also been seriously felt in every part of Germany. To the astonishment of the Governments and of the nations who desire peace, and whose efforts tend to so many important results of which peace is the condition, general confidence in the future has been shaken in a lamentable manner. There does not exist any serious difference (*zerwürfniss*) between the Powers which can explain this anxiety, but the fears which have manifested themselves seem the less inclined to yield to a more favorable appreciation of the state of things, as they cannot be traced to legitimate causes.

If this general feeling of uncertainty is to be deeply regretted, a salutary effect, and which it is impossible not to recognize, has, on the other hand, been produced by the unanimity and decision with which public opinion in Germany, in presence of the possibility of war, which appeared certain, has pronounced itself in favor of an energetic operation.

This fact, which none can deny, is a bright and satisfactory light in the sad darkness of the present moment.

The language of German statesmen, as of the Press, has widely spread the impression that Germany would look upon itself as threatened as a united Power (*Gesammtmacht,*) if Austria, by an unjust attack on her possessions in Italy, should find herself called upon to take up arms against one of the greatest military powers in Europe. The convictions of the whole of Germany have united in an energetic protest against a return to the days of the Confederation of the Rhine. With a common consent which commands respect, public opinion has declared that if the rupture of the public law of Europe should threaten a German Power, even should it only be at first in her non-German possessions, all her allies ought to make common cause with her, so as to preserve peace by the moral force of so powerful a union, and in case, against all expectation, that result should not be obtained, would in common protect from attack the possessions of a member of the Confederation, as well as the sanctity of treaties; and thus shield, at the same time, the honor, the dignity, the safety and the power of united Germany.

Under these circumstances, not a few German Cabinets have expressed to us their wish to examine closely by what firm determination, and in what form, a joint line of action, in case of an attack on Austria, could be adopted so as to be prepared at a moment's notice. On various sides our opinion has been sought on the state of affairs, especially as whether it would be opportune to provoke a declaration from the constitutional authority of the German Confederation, or to prepare resolutions for eventual adoption by that authority. This induces us to make confidentially known to our allies our views upon the necessities of the present situation.

This situation shows an improvement in the political symptoms which indicate in a more restricted manner the existence of a danger of immediate war, but at the same time, by the absence of all guarantee that the explosion of war in Italy may take place at any moment, under any pretext whatever, and again in reason, in a serious manner, the peace of Europe. Faithful to its moderation and love of peace, the Austrian Cabinet will exert all its efforts to prevent ulterior complications. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, as long as the policy of Sardinia perseveres in its present character, contrary to the law of nations, and calculates upon war and revolution, war presents itself as the possible consequence of our firm resolution to defend against every attack the rights of Austria in Italy, as resulting from treaties.

Under these circumstances, we must in truth attach a great importance to the conviction being fully established in Europe that Germany, closely united, will not allow such an attack to be made.

We do not, it is true, draw the conclusion therefrom that the suitable moment has arrived to open deliberations at Frankfort, and for the German Confederation to take decided measures.

We must take into careful consideration the presumed effect that will be caused abroad, as well as upon the internal situation of the Confederation; and, under the necessary influence of those considerations, we, for the present, are inclined to the opinion that the firm establishment of the common action of Germany with Austria, in case of war, ought not to assume the obligatory forms of the Federal Constitution as long as the realization of the eventuality for the advent of which the community is prepared has not presented itself as certain. But we need not give the assurance that the opinions our august allies may wish to bring to bear upon this essential point may beforehand count upon our most serious attention, and will be by us eagerly taken into consideration.

Nevertheless, we think it is decidedly desirable already that the Governments of Germany, as members of one great body, should mutually communicate the convictions which animate them in the face of the dangers of the future, which it is impossible to disown, and prepare themselves, by a firm agreement, to hold at the proper time the same language, conformable to the circumstances, and efficacious either towards Sardinia or towards France, or finally towards both States together. We shall receive with lively interest and warm gratitude the assurance that this view is shared by our allies, and that, in particular, the Government to which you have the honor of being accredited is, on its part, disposed to coöperate in the establishment of the full certainty that Germany will act in concert with Austria, a result the success of which would be certain, especially by choosing the proper moment and suitable form.

You are authorized to use this as a confidential communication. I am, &c., BUOL.

RESPONSE OF THE GERMAN STATES.

The Dresden correspondent of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, who was the first to give authentic extracts from the Austrian circular, now sends the following as the sense of the reply made by the German States:

"The States of the common German country have seen with satisfaction the confidence which Austria places in their patriotism and in their profound faith in respect to the treaties upon which repose the economy of the political organization of States, the peace of Europe and the safety of thrones.

The German Courts have seen with regret serious differences arise between Austria and France, and have not for an instant disguised from themselves the gravity of the dangers Europe would incur should those differences be prolonged.

A war like that which threatens to commence on the subject which they call the "Italian question," or the "Italian idea," must, more than any other war, cause uneasiness to the sovereigns and people of Europe. In such a war many sacred principles are involved and condemned to find their triumph or their humiliation on the field of battle.

The States of the Confederation, very anxious on account of the painful trials to which Austria, their confederate seems liable to be exposed, are perfectly mindful of their duty, and nothing has been forgotten, or will be forgotten, that is required by the dignity, the independence, and the security of all the countries composing the grand Germanic union.

But however serious may be the circumstances, it does not appear that there is any imminent or immediate danger of peace being broken, so that, until the situation discovers itself in a clear manner, the German Courts do not think it opportune, in the interests of so many persevering efforts that are being made to avoid the explosion of war, to attempt a circumstantial explanation on the measures which should be adopted by Germany in the case of hostilities commencing between France and Austria.

The sentiments that Germany and its Governments will experience on the day of foreign aggression against one of its members are perfectly well known to Austria. She can therefore rely upon the fact that, in case of need, the Diet of Frankfort, the solemn representative of the wishes, interests and honor of the common country, will know how to protect them, and adopt a line of conduct the most efficacious and most suited to the necessities of the case."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sickles' Trial to Commence on the Fourth of April—The Removal of the Boston Post-Office Declared Illegal, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

This morning the counsel for Mr. SICKLES appeared in Court, and Mr. CHILTON requested to know whether any action would be taken by the Court in the case of Mr. SICKLES, who was extremely anxious that his trial should be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment. On behalf of Mr. SICKLES he desired to say that the Grand Jury had made a presentment in the case eight days since, and that although he had expected to hear from day to day that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury and presented, he regretted to say that no action had so far been taken, and he desired to know on behalf of Mr. SICKLES at what time the indictment would be presented to the Grand Jury.

The Court intimated that it had no control in the case, as the accused had not been indicted, and the whole matter, therefore, was with the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney. The Court therefore declined any further hearing in the matter.

Subsequently the District-Attorney agreed with the counsel of the accused that he would send in the indictment to the Grand Jury during the morning, and that the same should be returned in due form; tha the counsel could attend at 2 o'clock P. M., and the indictment would be filed at that time with the Clerk.

At 2 o'clock the several counsel were in attendance and Mr. STANTON, on behalf of the accused, stated the facts of the case—the imprisonment of Mr. SICKLES the danger to him that unless the Court would order a speedy trial he would lose a part of his witnesses, who were now here and ready; and, finally, that one of the counsel had business engagements in an adjoining county, which would require his attendance, and deprive the accused of his services and advice. He called upon the Court to fix the time of the commencement of the trial for Monday, the 28th inst.

The District-Attorney answered that while he was desirous of disclaiming any intention to procrastinate the trial of Mr. SICKLES, he was not willing to be compelled to go to trial unprepared, and that he could not be ready before next Monday week; that although the accused was in prison, and counsel had urged that Mr. SICKLES was entitled to a speedy trial, he believed that the United States were not to be forced into a trial without due preparation, and he did not recognize the right of counsel to examine him as to why he was unwilling to proceed at an earlier day than he (the District-Attorney) had named.

The Court declined to interfere in any way, saying that the Court did not interfere with the District-Attorney except in extreme cases, and that he did not see any fact in the case which would induce him to order the case to proceed until the District-Attorney thought proper to take it up.

The Counsel and the District-Attorney finally agreed upon Monday week as the time for the commencement of the trial. The counsel for the defence all remarked that they were ready *now*, but if they would not proceed on Monday next they would submit to Monday week, to which Judge CRAWFORD consented, and the case was accordingly set down for that day.

Mr. SICKLES' health is very good, he having suffered much less from his confinement than his friends would suppose from his known active habits. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

Attorney-General BLACK has this afternoon decided against the legality of the recent removal of the Boston Post-office. It now remains for the Post-master-General to take action in the premises.

The Grand Jury more than a week ago made a presentment against Mr. SICKLES for the murder of Mr. KEY. It then became the duty of the District-Attorney to prepare an indictment and place it before them for their final action. This he did to-day, when it was returned by them as "a true bill." The reason for the delay is understood to be that they might in the meantime have an opportunity to examine additional witnesses more particularly relative to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, so that if they discovered sufficient cause they could indict him jointly with Mr. SICKLES. Mr. STANTON, of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. MAGRUDER and RADCLIFFE, accompanied by the father of the accused, came into Court and asked that next Monday be set down for the trial, but after a conference with the District-Attorney Monday week was agreed upon for that purpose.

Much concern has recently been manifested by several of the Foreign Ministers regarding the Arizona emigration movement, and it has been stated that the Administration is opposed to it on the surmise that it is connected with General WALKER—but the assurance is given that such is not the case, and as a consequence the opposition which was raised against the expedition has ceased. As it is claimed the Administration cannot be adverse to legitimate colonization in the United States, a company of emigrants is forming in Washington.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia decided an important patent case to-day, on an appeal from the Commissioner of Patents. The case was an interference between the National Steam Gauge Company and WM. H. FARLEY. It was decided in favor of the former assignee of E. G. ALLEN.

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT has arrived. He had an interview with the Secretary of War this morning, and will remain several days on business connected with his official position.

NICHOLAS CLEARY, of California, has been appointed naval storekeeper at Shanghae, China.

Massachusetts Legislature and the Hancock Mansion.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 24.

In the House to-day the vote, rejecting the bill to purchase the Hancock Mansion, was reconsidered. It was then amended by placing the matter in the hands of the Governor and State officers and Secretary of the Board of Education, giving them the power to make the purchase if they deem it expedient, and providing that the house shall not be used as an Executive mansion. In this shape the bill passed to a third reading.

Further by the Quaker City.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23.

The steamship *Quaker City* is detained below from some unknown cause. She is to sail on Sunday next, however, and will touch at Vera Cruz to land Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 24.

The California mail, per *Quaker City*, has arrived.

The mail steamship *Sonora*, which left San Francisco on the 5th for Panama, had 400 passengers; and the *Orizaba*, which sailed on the same day, also for Panama, had 700 passengers.

The brig *Swiss Boy* had been destroyed by the Hudson Bay Indians in Nitinet Sound; the crew were captured by the Indians, but were afterwards released.

Advices from China to Jan. 20 had been received at San Francisco and mention the bombardment of Nankin. [Probably by the rebels, though our dispatch leaves us in the dark in the matter.—REP.]

The San Francisco papers have advices from Australia, but no dates are given.

The bark *Temandite* has been wrecked, and one hundred and fifteen lives thereby lost, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Vera Cruz dates are to March 14. There is no news of importance.

The cities of Guadalajara and Mexico were in a state of siege, on account of the near approach of the Liberals. DEGOLLADO's force consisted of but 4,000 men. The Liberals had stationed a strong force at the National Bridge to prevent the passage of MIRAMON. The latter is said to be unprovided with tents.

The Railroad Convention at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, March 24.

The Railroad Convention continued in session to-day. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, with entire freedom from excitement or contention. The Time-Table Committee reported this evening. They propose starting from New-York at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. by the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey roads, and to reach Cincinnati at 1 P. M. and 7 P. M., and to leave Cincinnati at 8 A. M. and 11. 30 P. M., and make about the same time to New-York.

The following resolutions were offered by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and also adopted:

Whereas, Moderate speed of passenger trains is admitted to contribute largely to the economical working, and consequently the net results of railway property.

Whereas, The extraordinary cost of high speed should command a relative remuneration for passenger service.

Whereas, The experience of the managers of the railroad system in Europe has adopted this system in their tariff of rates, as the legitimate results of their experience; therefore,

Resolved, In order to inaugurate this economical and valuable principle in the American system, each through line to competing points may, at its option, charge one dollar less between New-York and such competing points on all trains using the schedule time of not less than thirty-six hours between Cincinnati and New-York, and forty hours between Chicago and New-York.

The time seems to be satisfactory to the various western roads interested, and is said to be so arranged as to be better adapted to the general public convenience by all lines than ever heretofore.

The Pennsylvania Road provides for a bold and active competition with the New-York Central by rapid speed, and the Baltimore Road, while maintaining the moderate speed provided for in the above resolution, will compensate for it by reducing the fare one dollar.

The freight rates occupied but little attention, but the following resolution passed:

That a Committee consisting of representatives from each of the Western roads, appointed by the respective roads, arrange the rates on freight eastward bound; that they be instructed to fix the differences between all rail, lake, and canal routes; that this Committee meet at Dayton on the 31st inst.; and that one representative from each of the four Atlantic lines be invited to be present.

The Convention is still sitting, but will adjourn to-night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23.

The steamship *Cahawba* brings Havana advices to the 19th instant, but they are unimportant.

Later news from Mexico, *viâ* Havana, is to the effect that MIRAMON was still marching on Vera Cruz. Zacatecas and Leon had been evacuated by the Liberals. GAYOZO holds DEGOLLADO in check near the capital.

Grain Statistics.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 24.

The *Commercial Express*, of to-day, shows that the accumulation of grain in store last week was 11,500 bushels, against 169,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The difference in the amount of flour and wheat in store now, as compared with last year, is 754,000 bushels. The decrease in the receipts of flour and wheat is equivalent to 1,040,000 bushels. The increase in the receipts of corn exceed 200,000 bushels.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIPS SHOOTING STAR AND SKYLARK ASHORE.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 24.

Ship *Shooting Star*, from Portsmouth for New-York, in tow of steamer *W. H. Webb*, struck on Tuckernuck Shoal, at 3 o'clock A. M., yesterday, during a thick fog, and let go one anchor to keep the ship from drifting further on. The cable parted, and the ship swung round, striking the anchor, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She was drawing twelve feet when she went on, and has eleven feet under her stern at high water. At 6 o'clock A. M. she had eight feet of water in her.

The *W. H. Webb* arrived at New-Bedford to-day for steam-pumps and men. The steamer *Island Home*, from Nantucket, put 21 men on board of her last night.

The ship *Sky Lark*, which left New-Bedford at 2 o'clock this afternoon in tow of the steamer *W. H. Webb*, for New-York, grounded in the harbor and remained so. She will probably be got off at high water, and proceed.

THE SCHOONER OCEAN WAVE LEAKING.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 24.

The schooner *Ocean Wave*, from Newbern, N. C., for New-York, sprung a leak and put into Morris River for repairs.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara and Alps.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 24.

There are yet no indications of the steamships *Niagara* (not the *America*, as before reported) and *Alps*, now in their 13th day from Liverpool, and fully due. The weather is clear, with a northerly wind.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Almost an Accident—The Prohibitory Law Ordered to a Third Reading in Assembly and Reconsidered—The Assessment upon Staten Islanders for their Bonfires, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24, 1859.

A dreadful accident happened to the machine last night, but this morning, newly braced and better oiled, it ran well. This was the way it happened:

For weeks the Internal Affairs Committee had been brooding over certain bills touching liquor, excise, and all that, gloomily presaging that the House wouldn't meddle with any bill that would suit them, yet hating to have the odium of strangling the bills while under their nursing. The eyes of

SONG OF THE CITY.

If England wants to pay her debt
And handsomely get through it,
We'll tell her how to do it;
She needn't far pursue it,
The thing's the very simplest yet!

First, let her here an Agent get,
And let him sue the City;
He needn't study Chitty
Or other pleaders witty—
No law will be required, we bet.

But let him swear on general grounds
That our good Corporation
Owes to the English nation
The sum in litigation—
A mere eight hundred million pounds!

Then let him serve, as we have heard,
Due notice of the action,
Each dollar, cent and fraction
And make "*the needful paction*"
To "have the nasty case—referred!"

The Referee (now here's the charm)
Must have strong British notions,
And Union-Jack devotions;
With a soul that needs no lotions
For trivial injuries or harm!

And he'll report—on this we bet—
In favor of the claimant;
Then judgment comes for payment,
And, clothed in legal raiment,
'Twill grow a very decent debt.

The Corporation Counsel will
Undoubtedly enforce it;
Comptroller Haws indorse it,
And the Common Council horse it
As "Rider" on our Taxing bill.

Next place Manhattan, root and branch,
Beneath a judgment stricture;
Seize every chair and picture,
Each movable and fixture—
Make desolate the "City ranche!"

Pluck up the lamp posts by the roots,
Seize markets, piers and places,
And—to crown *all* disgraces—
Let men with "Fiery Faces"
Lay claim to Tremain's coat and boots!

Thus tortured, worried—some day yet
New-York will stoop her shoulder
Under this financial "boulder,"
And never ask—Who sold her
To be the slave of such a debt?

PERORATION.

To Pettigrew, the good and true,
To Reynolds, a bold "pleader,"
To Harbin, who looks rayther blue,
And Lowrey, their great leader:
To all the Crew who know "to do"
As a verb-active rated,
These verses few are very due-
Tifully dedicated.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

Nominations for City Offices—The Administration and the State Conventions—The Presidency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 21, 1859.

The politicians, during the past two or three weeks, have been extremely busy; nor is there likely to be a cessation of political excitement until after our municipal election in May. The People's Party have nominated two candidates for municipal offices. The first, Mr. Brown, for the office of City Treasurer—an important and responsible position. Mr. Brown is at the present time a silent member of Councils, from the Eighteenth Ward. He is engaged in the timber business, and is represented to be an honest and upright man, and every way qualified for the office. He has been and is a political Native. The second nominee, Charles M. Neal, is an attorney, and might now be making $5,000 a year at his profession, instead of seeking a paltry office of $1,500—but such are the fascinations of political life. Young men frequently ruin themselves by being drawn in its vortex. Mr. Neal was formerly a Democrat, but during the halcyon days of Know-Nothingism, he wisely or unwisely joined the Order at the time that he was a member of the Democratic City Executive Committee, and was accused of having betrayed the secrets of the Committee to his lodge. The Democracy is exasperated at him on this account. The probability is that he will be elected.

The action of the State Democratic Convention, in indorsing the Presidential Kansas policy, and repudiating the State Executive, takes away every chance of success from the Democratic party during this year, A. D. 1859. Bulwer says that "the pen is mightier than the sword;" if so, the idea is stronger than the man. What I mean is, that the idea of Popular Sovereignty is deep-rooted in the minds of our people; it cannot be eradicated; to indorse an adverse policy is inviting defeat. For a party to put men on such a platform, is neither more nor less than placing them as marks to be shot at, and to be politically killed, and has not even the excuse of "Jeptha's vow," for they are offered up, bound hand and foot, helpless victims to appease, not a principle, but the overweening vanity of a chief who holds in *terrorem* over his subordinates the whip of dismissal from office.

Richardson L. Wright has been nominated for the office of Auditor-General. This goes to show that strict integrity does much towards elevating a man in political life. Mr. Wright has the character of being incorruptible—this character is conceded to him even by his political opponents—and he certainly will make an honest Auditor-General; but then he need never permit his inordinate and insufferable vanity to lead him away with the notion of his being able to rise to the dignity of statesmanship. His mental calibre is too feeble for that. Mr. Wright has a black mark opposite his name; he was one of the Van Buren malcontents in 1848—was then for Free-Soil—so that if 100,000 Democrats vote against him in October, he cannot find fault with them, since he himself set the example of spurning regular nominations.

So that, although Mr. Wright is both pure and conscientious in the discharge of his public duties, yet even these qualities cannot save him. The idea is stronger than the man. The man may try to arrest it, but he fails; it grows daily and daily more and more strong, swelling to colossal dimensions, sweeping away men and parties who dare attempt to arrest its progress. The idea of Popular Sovereignty will sweep over the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania next Fall, carrying political destruction and death to all who may try to stay the avalanche. "The handwriting is on the wall." Already steps are being taken to call another Democratic Convention. A call numerously signed is in progress. What will be the results of such a movement it is easy to foresee. The successes of the Republicans have caused great changes in men's opinions relative to the Presidential aspirants; a few months ago the friends of Senator Seward were chary of using his name, but they now speak of him openly, and insist that he shall be their nominee. They say that there must be no crouching to Americanism or any other ism, that they will have their own candidates, their own principles, inscribed upon their own banners; that if their time do not arrive in 1860 that it surely will in 1864, and that there must be no more entangling alliances or compromises for the sake of mere success. They take the following view of national policy, progress and statesmanship: That after the next census the *materiel* of the free States will be such as to entirely and forever do away with what was never contemplated by the Constitution—a balance of power between free and slave States, between North and South; that there will be two members of Congress from the free to one from the slave States, that the equilibrium is already destroyed in the Senate of the United States, and that as a consequence in 1864 the Republican ticket is certain to be elected; that political Americanism was a mere ephemera—that the two antagonisms are free States and slave States, and that every other problem, question and issue is of minor consideration when compared to these. Therefore it is that Seward's friends are not only actively at work to secure his nomination, but are also sanguine of accomplishing it. It is currently reported that Senator Cameron is busily engaged in forwarding Seward's interests through the interior of the State. I need hardly remark that the adroitness of General Cameron in managing the political wires is a proverbial; add to this his astuteness among men and his devotion to his friends, make him a dangerous enemy to his former party.

There have been two distinguished arrivals in town, Senator Douglas and O. Jennings Wise, the former of whom was to have attended a lecture of Colonel Forney's at some Mechanics' Institute, the latter to try some law case before one of our courts. I have heard that the Illinois Senator will not be a candidate at Charleston, but for whom he will throw his influence is a profound mystery. It is thought by many that Forney is really for Breckinridge—that whenever the Vice-President comes to town, he stops at George H. Martin's; that Wm. E. Lehman, Daniel Dougherty, John O'Brien, David Webster, "and others of that ilk," meet him there. Of course this is a street rumor, and I cannot vouch for its accuracy. Wise's prospect in the Keystone are flattering—and the probability is that he will have the State in the National Convention. Robert Tyler, who ought to be Wise's best friend, says "that he would like to see him President but for slipping off the track"—which means that he was opposed to the *Lecompton Fraud*. However, the best thing that could happen for Gov. Wise's interests would be that he should have Mr. Tyler's opposition. It is no secret that John Van Buren, that is the Prince, has stated that Wise is the only available candidate for the Democratic Party, and however much one is disposed to put little faith in the Prince's principles, yet he is no fool in judging the chances for success. There is one thing that I have always admired John Van Buren for, and that is his pluck.

The *Evening Journal* has lately had an article in it in favor of Ex-Secretary Guthrie. Now, Mr. Grayson is, or was, a Know-Nothing, and one of the most bitter opponents of the unterrified; how his paper advocates the nomination of Guthrie for the Presidency is more than I know. 'Tis true that Grayson is a Kentuckian, but I do not imagine that that would so far influence him as to make his paper take so complete a somersault. The only reason that can be assigned is, that some wealthy friends of Guthrie wish to make an experiment as to how far his chances of success would meet with favor in this city. Then there is Mr. Dallas, who ought not to be forgotten. He has some few friends—a forlorn hope—who can do nothing for him; but he, nevertheless, without his knowledge, may be made use of as a guy to forward the interests of some other aspirant.

We, in this good City of Brotherly Love, have our slanders, crimes, &c., but I do not think it worth while to chronicle any of them for you, seeing that you have enough such kind of news in your own Gotham. The passions of mankind are alike in all ages—aye, and of womankind; but I suppose that both are included in the masculine gender—and, whenever civilization throws large populations together in cities, there must concentrate, as *a positive and necessary consequence*, a corresponding ratio of crime. We have, therefore, our murders, robberies, seductions, &c., about on a par, it is to be presumed, with other cities of civilization. I leave to others the disagreeable duty of itemizing them, or sermonizing upon them; I will not, but I will from time to time send you such information as I think may suit the columns of your journal—a paper that I admire for its truly independent tone—for its refusal to pander to prejudices. I have been led to this remark by a recent article of yours upon women and negro voting.

OMEGA.

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.

How to Get to Pike's Peak, and What You Will Find on Getting There.

The following narrative of a trip to the gold mines of Western Kansas is sent us by an intelligent gentleman, who went out expressly to satisfy himself about the existence of gold, previous to making any definite business arrangements to move thither. It embodies interesting and valuable information, and is perhaps as reliable as any that has appeared in the journals of the country:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being temporarily engaged in business at Kansas City, in Western Missouri, last Winter, and constantly hearing reports of the most flattering character about the gold discoveries upon Cherry Creek and near Pike's Peak, myself and two old residents of Kansas City decided on visiting the mines and ascertain for ourselves what truth there was in the reports that were constantly appearing, not only in the border papers, but also in the leading papers East, representing these gold fields to be fully as extensive as those found in the Sierra Nevada range. We accordingly furnished ourselves with riding and pack mules, and, without any supply of provisions, we left Kansas City on the morning of the 1st of December, 1858, taking the old Santa Fé road which leads out from the Missouri river over *the only divide* that stretches over the great plains for a distance of four hundred.

Details of the *make* of this road will be interesting and valuable information to emigrants who have enrolled themselves as gold hunters, and they shall be furnished.

Brevity is not only the soul of wit, but it is the pith of narrative; little will, therefore, be said in this article about our *en route* affairs.

Finding on the road plenty of food for our stock and regular old-timed country inns for ourselves, as far out as Counsel Grove, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, we at that place supplied ourselves with provisions and forage sufficient to last us to Allison's Ranche, which is distant from Kansas City about two hundred and fifty miles. We here found plenty of corn for our mules, and bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, and other prairie *entrées* for ourselves.

As Willis and Clark say, upon most every page in their narrative of their exploration of the Missouri River, after getting our supplies "we proceeded on." At the ranch, or rather a short distance, beyond it, we left the mail road to Santa Fé, and followed up or along the valley of Pawnee Fork, taking in to the old road again at the Big Timbers. We here rested for one day, when "we proceeded on" to Bent's Fort, shaking hand with that old pioneer of the mountains, Bill Bent, in just fifteen days after leaving Kansas City. Stopping over night with the Colonel, and rising in the morning with heads gently throbbing with the Colonel's wine-cellar hospitality, we again "proceeded on," arriving at the waters of Cherry Creek on the eighteenth day out from Kansas City. We were near the head of the Creek, when we found, within a distance of two miles up and down the stream, about fifty miners encamped, among whom were some of our personal acquaintances—Mr. Jas. Winchester, John S. Price, of Kansas City, and David Kellogg, of Chicago.

It was the dead of Winter, and of course but little mining, or even prospecting, could be done. However, we went round to the different cabins of the miners, and were shown more or less gold dust at each place. We estimated that we found among the miners upon that portion of the creek, from $1,500 to $1,800 worth of "dust." We had then seen enough (all of us having had experience in the mines of California) to satisfy us that the Pike's Peak gold region was no humbug.

The most important object of our mission was accomplished, viz: We had satisfied ourselves that gold existed,—that there was enough of it to justify a large emigration to go and dig for it. We then spent five days among the mountains and in prospecting upon other streams. We found more or less gold everywhere, and what satisfied us more than all else, we found the gold region to be a *fac simile* of the gold country about the Yuba and Feather rivers of California. We found further, forests of pines, sites for mills, with water power, a rich and extensive country for all branches of agriculture, and the whole region abounding with game; in short we had seen enough to *know* that Western Kansas possessed more undeveloped wealth than any *territory* west of the Mississippi. Without further delay "we proceeded" home, arriving in Kansas City on the 9th of January, 1859, having been absent just forty days.

The writer cannot in this connection refrain from speaking somewhat at length about the old Santa Fé road. This is a natural road—the best natural road upon the American continent. And it is not possible for people unacquainted with the geography of the great plains of America to understand what is meant by a *natural road* without further information.

The track of the buffalo as he roams over the plains and through the mountains is a natural road, and somewhere Col. Benton has said that buffaloe are the best engineers upon the continent. If a horse, an ox, a mule, or any other animal is turned loose upon the plains and wanders any great distance from home, the road they take is a natural road. They avoid crossing streams, they avoid ravines and all other obstructions to their march. If a road across the plains is marked out by *man*, and that road crosses any considerable number of streams, then it will never be the route of mountain men, as they set out with their trains of heavy loaded wagons to travel to the mountains. On these plains *all* the streams flow through an alluvial soil; they make steep and abrupt banks, and always run deep, no matter how small the stream may be. Having no rock or gravel bottoms, the current is constantly washing away the earth and deepening the channel. For this reason, a road over the plains must be upon a divide—that is, along the high ground where the water is flowing either way from the road-bed. Such a road we found this great Santa Fé road to be, and inasmuch as nine-tenths of the wagons owned by the men engaged in the commerce of the interior pass over this road, and inasmuch as it is the road originally made by the buffalo, there can be no doubt but that it is the best road for the gold-hunting emigration.

The road, however, from Nebraska City to the mines is perhaps equally as good as the Santa Fé road, and is undoubtedly the best road of the two for the emigration from Minnesota, Iowa, North Missouri and Wisconsin to take, but all emigrants east of the Mississippi will, without doubt, find the Santa Fé road the most direct and best route to take. Packets and trains of the Pacific Railroad are leaving St. Louis every day for the Upper Missouri, and when once at that point, it will be no difficult matter for the emigration to forward themselves to Independence, Kansas City or Westport, and prepare themselves for a trip across the plains, which, when they arrive at the mines, they will find to be more of a pleasant trip than a tour of hardship and privation.

C. C. SPALDING.

Slavery in New-Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, North and South, with various significant comments appended thereto:

"The mail received from Santa Fé brings a copy of stringent laws passed by the Legislature of New-Mexico, *to protect property in slaves, and totally prohibiting emancipation in that territory.*"

Some give it as evidence of the proclivity to extend the institution in that region, while others attribute it to officious Democracy, in haste to act in advance of Republican agitation, &c., &c. The writer takes the liberty to state that none of these conclusions are correct. A few words will serve to explain.

The only parties owning slaves in that section are those of the Army officers who can afford it. With them it is a favorite species of property, and so much is made of these gentlemen from Africa, in order to retain them, that sometimes it is difficult to say which is the master and which the slave. It will be recollected that the recent Navajo war was based principally on the killing of a negro servant, belonging to one of the Army officers, by those Indians. If Mr. Indian kills Mr. Nigger, the "chattel" belonging to the Federal troops, their whole force is brought into requisition to obtain revenge and indemnification; but citizens,—a whole emigrant train,—may be murdered, scalped and robbed by those same Indians, and not a soldier moves from barrack or camp.

The Legislature of New-Mexico is composed, with two or three exceptions, of Mexicans ignorant of the English language, and having but a slight comprehension of our institutions, because they never have had an opportunity to witness the practical operation of the same, except so far as they tend to increase our difficulties with the Indians, and render New-Mexico unfit for settlement. Ever since the Legislature of New-Mexico had an existence, it has legislated backwards. It is a pliant tool in the hands of the Army and Navy contractors, and the recent measure must be considered as obedience to their own special wishes and mandate. Consequently, as affecting the question of Slavery in the Territory in a general or practical sense, it has no more signification or meaning than would a decree that every cockroach, head, body, tail and legs, found in a New-Mexican kitchen, should belong to the owner of said kitchen, and nobody else.

It never occurred to me until this moment that Apache and Navajo "nits," as they are called, small Indian boys and girls, taken as captives, are a favorite species of property with all classes. One of these "nits" will always bring $100 cash. Perhaps the astute New-Mexican Legislature, in their recent action, had reference to this kind of property. Who knows but that ere long a demand on the Federal Congress to back up the action of the New-Mexican Legislature in relation to "nits," will shake this Union to its centre?

SANTA FE.

FROM ARIZONA.

Territorial Affairs—Movements at the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, A. T., Thursday, March 3, 1859.

It seems that our Government ignores this Territory entirely. While it is not claimed that the country is as valuable as some interested parties would make it out—while the "Gila gold bubble" has exploded, as all reasonable citizens of the Territory supposed it would—there are interests here that require the protection of our Government. We had been led to suppose that a portion of the army was to be sent here to protect us not only against the Indians but against thieving Mexicans who steal our stock. You can judge of our surprise when we received intelligence that one company of Dragoons was ordered away from Fort Buchanan—the only post within three hundred miles—and their place supplied by a skeleton company of Infantry, and that the command of the Fort would devolve upon Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves a meritorious officer, but in no respect superior to Captain Elwell of the Dragoons, who has become familiar with the habits and customs of the Apaches, and who has just made a treaty with them by which they agree to stop stealing.

The Secretary of the Treasury is more mindful of us. He has sent a Custom-House officer here to collect duties on the little pack-trains from Sonora, that have been in the habit of supplying us with all the necessaries of life, few of which are raised in the Territory. It has been suggested that it was possible the Administration did not care so much about the duties as they did to make places for some Kansas notables. Ex-Sheriff Jones is Collector, and a Capt. Donalson, who served in the *Kansas War*, Deputy at this place. We have the "tax gatherers" but no court, no punishment of crime, or redress for any injury either to person or property.

The old Spanish law gave all the protection it could to miners—ours is the reverse, it continues to tax the supplies and denies us protection, consequently we are obliged to protect ourselves against Mexican robbers and hostile millions.

We have no news from Guaymas since the 29th of January. Rumor says that a United States vessel-of-war has arrived at that place, but it is by no means certain. The mail is under police surveillance in Sonora, so we can get no news from Pesquiera, or the result of his campaign against the Gondora forces at Mazatlan. Business of all kinds is dull at Sonora, merchants having no confidence in the Pesquiera Administration, have imported merely nothing; but one or two of the rich mines are worked, and they only to a limited extent. The whole northern part of the State depends on Arizona for a market, the cities buying next to nothing, as they have neither merchandise nor money to buy with.

New silver mines continue to be discovered, and with capital, industry, and perseverance can be worked to advantage; but let no one delude themselves with the idea that silver can be produced in a day. It is a long, tedious process, requiring much labor and the supervision of experienced managers. The Sonora Company, under the charge of Mr. Lathrop, were one of the first to commence operations, and they have not got their works completed; they have only a common furnace, which produces some 100 ounces in twenty-four hours. Reduction by amalgamation requires very expensive machinery, and much time to accomplish. Most of the ores can only be reduced in this way.

T.

From Lake Superior.

WINTER CLIMATE OF LAKE SUPERIOR—DEPTH OF SNOW—THE ICE IN THE LAKE—GAME—BROOK-TROUTING—WINTER BUSINESS OF THE FURNACES—IRON ORE COMPANIES, AND RAILROAD AT MARQUETTE—MORE LABORING MEN WANTED—ACCOUNTS FROM THE COPPER REGION—COPPER MINING.

MARQUETTE, Lake Superior, Mich., Monday, Feb. 26, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Winter in this quarter is by no means a dreary or inhospitable season of the year. The cold is not excessive, the air is dry and bracing, the temperature is uniform, the snow constant and sufficient for capital sleighing, the sky clear, and the atmosphere of a transparency which gives scope to the vision by day and splendor to the stars at night, such as is unknown at the southward and eastward. Since the 1st of January the mean temperature at this place, as ascertained from three observations taken daily by Dr. G. H. Blaker, for the Smithsonian Institution's reports, has been 21° Fahrenheit. During the whole time the thermometer has indicated zero on but seven days in the morning, and only once in the middle of the day. Since the same date we have had 37 inches of light snow, which has settled probably one half; there is from two and a half to three feet of snow now on the ground in the woods. We usually have heavy snow in November, which remains till March, and effectually prevents the ground from freezing. Potatoes and vegetables of like character remaining in the ground over Winter propagate themselves year after year. Lake Superior, which is 627 feet deep and 792 feet above the level of the sea, never freezes. Ice sometimes forms a few miles from shore, and the bays are generally frozen over. Up to the present time this Winter, however, we have not had in Marquette Bay ice sufficient to fill our ice-houses; a very slight wind would break up that which now skirts the shore.

Game is not very abundant with us just now. The days are not yet warm enough to tempt out the bears; the deer have gone southward, and the wolves have followed them. Next month we shall have them both back. Wolves are very plenty, however, within 50 to 75 miles south of us, along the Escanawba and Ford rivers. One of enormous size was killed in that region a few days since, while feasting on a deer which he had run down. He was seven feet from tip to tip, and his head measured twelve inches in length by ten inches in breadth. Brook-trout fishing through the ice gives us excellent sport; when the days are warm they bite sharply enough. A party of seven one day last week caught 450, some of them noble fellows, weighing two or three pounds each.

This Winter has been a very favorable one for all out-door operations, and it has been well improved with us in all the departments of labor; there has not been a busier place in the Union. An active lumbering business has been going on for our home trade. The Blast Furnace Companies (which are making pig iron with charcoal) have had an army of men chopping and coaling in the woods. Our Foundries are actively employed. The Iron Ore Companies have been engaged in making openings and removing surface from the iron hills preparatory to next season's business in the shipment of ore, which will be large. The Railroad Company, which brings down the ore from the mountains, 16 miles distant, is manufacturing, at its shops, an additional number of freight cars to meet the increased demand upon its facilities for transportation.

But a small portion of the Lake Superior pig iron in the market is actually made here. The ore, which yields between 65 and 70 per cent. metallic iron by analysis, and a ton of pig metal to the ton and a half of ore as an actual working product, is extensively shipped to various points on the lower lakes and there melted. The shipments of ore from this port last season were upwards of 30,000 tons; and its price about $3 per ton delivered free to vessels here, or $6 delivered at lower lake ports. This year it is anticipated that the shipments of ore will be more than twice as large as last; the amount of pig iron shipped will also be greatly increased.

Labor has been in demand all Winter and will be in the Spring. One of the Blast Furnace Companies has just brought over 30 or 40 wood choppers from Green Bay towards supplying the present deficiency. Ordinary laboring men can be pretty sure of steady employment here after the opening of navigation at a dollar a day. Here will be a good opening for some of your unemployed in New York City.

We hear very favorable accounts from the copper region. The copper-bearing trap-range begins at Keweenaw Point, some eighty miles to the north west of this place, and extends westward upwards of one hundred and fifty miles. The leading companies are working a strong force this Winter, with excellent results. The production will undoubtedly be larger than ever before; all the legitimately originated and well managed companies will have handsome returns.

Notwithstanding the prejudice which exists against copper-mining, as being a speculative adventure, it may be safely affirmed that no productive enterprise is surer of remuneration than this is, when entered upon with ordinary good judgment, and prosecuted with ordinary industry and skill. The speculative element is not inherent in copper-mining, but it is in the plan of commencing operations, under the expectation of getting rich immediately, with a small call upon a subscription of large amount, which the stockholder supposes is all that will ever be required. In the formation of Lake Superior Copper Companies, had subscriptions been made *bona fide*, of such amounts only as the subscribers expected to pay in full, no taint of speculation would have attached to the business. Judicious location, in the first instance, and decent management afterwards, would then have been the rule instead of the exception; and ample returns would have been realized upon all the capital invested. Mushroom companies, with stock-jobbing managers, have been the bane of the reputation of Lake Superior copper-production as a legitimate business. It will, however, vindicate itself in time. E.

Head-Money for Immigrants.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "In the Supreme Court, March 24, arguments were heard in the cases of J. Cunningham *et al. vs.* The City of Boston. These, with the suit by Enoch Train against James Munroe, Administrator of the estate of Jotham B. Munroe, formerly Alien Passenger Commissioner, are to recover various sums paid under a law of the State as Head-money for Immigrants, in the whole amounting to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Choate, in his argument, contended that according to the decision of the United States Court the levy of such a tax was unconstitutional."

Mexico.—Dispatches have been received here from Mr. Churchwell, agent of this Government in Mexico, direct from Vera Cruz. He reports the Juarez Government as gaining strength, and expresses confidence in its ability to hold out against Miramon. He does not believe the latter can take Vera Cruz, and states that such is a general opinion in that city. He suggests the propriety of the speedy recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States. The Administration, we opine, will not, however, take any action in the matter until something definite is obtained from Mr. McLane, lately appointed minister to Mexico.—*Washington Star.*

The Cashmere goat has recently been imported into Texas.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, March 25.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 272, 1025, 1119, 1205, 685, 1403, 1536, 1619, 1094, 2058, 2065, 2084, 2103 to 2106, 2244, 2316, 2314, 2615, 2557, 2620, 2873, 2901, 2609, 2808, 283, 2356, 2520, 3003, 3274, 3084, 3113. *Part III.*—Nos. 821, 987, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1030, 1035.

Special Term.—Nos. 95, 190, 84, 87, 224, 225, 226, 228 to 232, 234 to 244, 168, 25.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 587, 591, 554 to 559, 585, 534, 603, 428, 542, 302, 105, 584, 689, 702, 714, 721, 131, 739, 740, 743, 746 747, 749, 753. Extra Calendar.—Nos. 692, 756 to 759 763, 775.

Common Pleas.—Calendar same as yesterday in both parts.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Mr. Ashmead, when the Court opened yesterday morning, in advance of Mr. Cushing's summing up to the Jury, read the following points to the Court, on which he desired a distinct ruling in the judicial charge to the Jury:

First—That the counsel for the prosecution having read to the medical witnesses certain symptoms from a paper marked by the judge, and inquired their opinion as to the cause of death in a case where such symptoms existed; if the jury believe that the symptoms of which Mrs. Stephens complained in her lifetime, are not in all respects the symptoms stated in the paper read to the physicians, that then the medical opinions are not admissible as competent evidence to be weighed by the jury, and cannot be taken into consideration.

Second—That if the jury are of opinion that the body of Mrs. Stephens, after being exhumed for analysis, was so exposed that access could be had to it by other parties than those who made the *post mortem* examination of the body and conducted the chemical analysis, and particularly if they believe that Robert Bell, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who first charged the prisoner with poisoning his wife, actually had access to the body and touched it, an analysis made under such circumstances is not competent evidence against the prisoner, and should be disregarded by the jury.

Third—That where a prisoner is charged with the commission of a crime, and evidence of good character is introduced by him, which is not controverted on the part of the people, such evidence is to be considered by the jury, and is not merely of value in doubtful cases, but will, of itself, sometimes create a doubt where without it none would exist; and if good character be proved to the satisfaction of the jury, it should produce an acquittal, even in cases where the whole evidence slightly preponderates against the accused.

Fourth—When a charge depends upon circumstantial evidence, it ought not only to be consistent with the prisoner's guilt, *but inconsistent with any other rational conclusion.*

Fifth—That if the Jury, when considering the whole of the evidence, have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant of the offence charged in the Indictment, it is their duty to acquit.

Sixth—That if the Jury believe that Robert Bell attempted to assassinate the prisoner before his arrest upon the charge of poisoning his wife, and that he entertains feelings of animosity and hatred towards him, and that if the Jury believe that Sophia and Fanny Bell are also hostile to the prisoner, and have quarreled with him that they should consider these matters in weighing the degree of credit which is to be given to their testimony.

Mr. Cushing then addressed the Jury in behalf of Stephens, in a speech of no ordinary merit. His exordium and peroration were especially effective, and the latter moved many of the audience to tears. He reviewed the evidence for the defence judiciously and with much elaboration. Mr. Cushing has seldom made so successful an argument with the materials before him.

The District Attorney followed in a speech of three hours' length. He also reviewed the testimony, which occupied the Court fifteen days for its reception. He dealt with the mass of evidence as successfully as he could do in the time alloted him. The positive testimony, the contradictory evidence, the ramifications and contortions of this protracted trial were well set forth. This morning Mr. Ashmead will follow him on the part of the defence, and Mr. Chauncey Shaffer will address the Jury in the afternoon.

Never since the first day of trial was so large a crowd gathered about the doors of the Court, and clamorous for admission, as there was yesterday.

The Judge's charge to the Jury may be delivered to-day, but it is probable it will be delayed till to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 24.

Before Justice Clerke.

Charles Davison vs. Elizabeth Davison.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Annie Silverton vs. Isaac Silverton.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Adelaide A. Nims vs. Theodore S. Nims.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

James Vredenburgh vs. Joseph H. King et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Garret D. Hasbrouck vs. David Ryan.—Motion denied without costs.

In re. Petition of Catherine R. Cleveland, a minor.—Report of special guardian confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Meeks vs. Vandown.—Motion decided. Order to be entered as settled before judgment on notice.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

James B. Brady et al. vs. Anson Green et al.—Case settled.

Before Justice Woodruff.

John H. Purser vs. Charles R. Smith, Impl.—The motion to set aside the judgment and order dismissing the plaintiff's complaint is granted. But the question of laches is left in so great doubt by the affidavits, that costs are awarded to neither party.

Before Justice Monerief.

The Nassau Association vs. Thomas Collyer.—Upon payment of $10 costs the plaintiffs may amend their complaint by adding or prefixing the words specified in the notice of motion, the defendant may serve an amended answer within five days after receipt of amended complaint, the issue in the action to be as of the time of service of such amended answer. If the plaintiff does not so amend the defendant shall $10 costs of this motion.

The Vigilance Committee Case.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Molony vs. Dows.—The trial of this cause proceeded to-day with the further cross-examination of the plaintiff. The following are the important points of his testimony:

Q.—Had the *J. L. Stephens* various classes of passengers, as respects accommodations? A.—I am almost certain she did.

Q.—What was the first class? A.—They were called first cabin passengers; they had state-rooms generally.

Q.—Were you put on board as a first cabin passenger in respect to accommodations? A.—I received the usual quarters, and as good as first cabin passengers; I had the privileges of a first-class passenger; I don't know the price of a first cabin ticket, or of an inferior class ticket.

Q.—Did you testify at the Coroner's inquest upon the body of Jenkins? [On a previous day the witness had mentioned Jenkins as having been hung by order, as witness supposed, of the Vigilance Committee.] A.—I think I did; I was not present when the verdict was rendered.

Q.—Did you see the verdict as printed in the San Francisco newspapers, within a few days afterwards? A.—I don't know whether I did or not; I was in the habit of reading the *Star* and other papers; I have no recollection further in regard to reading the papers immediately after the time of the inquest; I don't recollect whether I was sworn or not, or whether any one was sworn at the inquest; I may have seen a statement as to the verdict, and I may not; I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you saw a crowd of people leading this man to execution at midnight; that after your return you saw this man hanging a daybreak; that you have an impression you were at the inquest, and that you have no recollection as to whether you saw the result of the inquest in the papers about that time?

Objected to as leading and irrelevant. Allowed under exception.

A.—I mean to say I have no recollection; it is likely I did, but I have no recollection of doing so.

Mr. O'Conor here read from the San Francisco *Herald* a report of the result of the inquest in question.

Direct resumed—Jenkins was the first man I saw hanging; I first knew Jenkins was arrested and threatened about five or ten minutes before the crowd came along; I was in a hotel when some one came in and said a crowd was coming with a man; I went outside with D. C. Broderick; we walked outside to some portion of the Plaza; this was the first I ever heard of the matter of Jenkins; at that time I was not aware of the organization of this Vigilance Committee; Broderick and I were accompanied by others; there was a general rush; I heard Broderick ask if there were no officers to rescue the man; I think there was some attempt to rescue Jenkins, but without success; the mob were about 150 or 200 persons; I know of a room said to be the head quarters of a meeting of citizens who were forming a volunteer force for police or patrol duty, in aid of the authorities; that was what I understood was their avowed object; I had no other knowledge or information as to their objects at that time; I went to the room and signed a roll for the above object; this was soon after Jenkins was hung; I did police and patrol duty; there were arrests made; one Gallagher was arrested and taken to the Committee rooms; I heard of it, and went to the rooms, and remonstrated against his being taken to the rooms, instead of to the jail; I urged he should be delivered to the authorities, and a majority decided so to do; and W. Turner and I delivered him to the officers at the county jail. (The witness here detailed the circumstances attending the arrests of other individuals who were executed by the Committee notwithstanding witness's exertions to have them left to be dealt with by the authorities.) I left the Committee, or ceased to act with them, at a meeting of the Committee called to see whether they would organize into a political body or disband, or what; that was the last time I attended or went to their rooms; long before that I had ceased to act with them; after the executions I may have been two or three times to their rooms, but I think once only; I opposed forming a political association, and took the ground they should disband, as they had failed in carrying out their intentions; we were overruled and left, and I think never returned; I acted against the political organization; I never after that united or acted with any vigilance committee.

The plaintiff was cross-examined again, but nothing very important elicited in addition to the above.

John J. Heff, sworn for plaintiff—I reside at Hoboken; have done so for the past year; I am a wood and coal merchant; I resided in San Francisco part of 1854 and 1855 and all of 1856; I was member of the Legislature the two first years; I knew Mr. Molony in 1856; I knew Mr. Dows by sight; I saw Dows on the steamer, the regular mail steamer to Panama; I saw Dows, Smiley, Pruett, Hoge, Bothwell, Sutherland, Owner, Burns and Palmer; some of these I saw on the steamer only; Dows I saw both on the steamer and on the wharf; I heard an order given by Dows to Burns; Burns was. I think, Chief of Police to the Vigilance Committee; I heard Dows say to him: "Read him his sentence," or "Read that paper;" I did not hear the paper read; I have heard Dows speak about the arrest of Molony; it was in a saloon on Front-street, near the corner of Commercial; I heard him say: "Molony has put his head in the lion's jaw, and he must take the consequences."

Henry Owner, sworn—My family are in Washington; I am a cosmopolite; I last was Consul of the United States at the Sandwich Islands; I was in San Francisco in 1856; I knew Mr. Molony; saw him nearly every day; I knew Dows also; I saw Molony in charge of the Vigilance Committee in 1856; I saw him on board a steamer, which I think was the *John L. Stephens*, bound to Panama; I heard Dows order Captain Aaron Burns to read "the death warrant;" could not get near enough to hear Burns; when the order was given I was about four or six feet from Dows; I can't give the exact words of the order. This witness also testified to Molony's having advocated the disbanding of the Committee, as stated by Molony himself. Before the cross-examination had proceeded far, the hour of adjournment arrived.

Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Matter of Seymour N. and Oliver B. Bunce, Insolvents.—Assignment ordered.

Matter of Lachlan McBean, Insolvent.—Assignment ordered.

Moore vs. Ruggles.—Motion to open default and judgment, and to permit defendant to answer granted on payment of $10 costs of motion, and serving answer within three days.

Court of Appeals.

Wednesday, March 23.—No. 473 exchanged with 29, and reserved for April 5.

No. 23½ reserved for March 25.

Nos. 30 and 50 reserved for March 30.

No. 34 reserved for March 31.

No. 4, Cady *vs.* Conger, argued. Mr. T. Jenkins counsel for appellants; Mr. P. Gredley counsel for respondent.

Calendar for March 28.—Nos. 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 11,853 bbls. Flour, 9,012 bushels Wheat, 823 pkgs. Provisions, and 249 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6; Pearls are inactive at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales, to-day, 350 bags St. Domingo at 8c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been more active, sales having been made by auction of 2,383 packets Singapore at 11¾c.@13½c., and 3,500 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c.; also, privately, 150 bags Rio at 12c.@12¼c.; and 37 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The transactions in Cotton, to-day, have been much more extensive than any previous single day's business in this market. To-day's sales amounted to 17,500 bales, including 13,500 bales *in transitu*. Prices steadily favor sellers. Middling Uplands, here, are now generally quoted up to 12¾c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The sales of lots *in transitu*, effected to-day, have been made at prices fully equal to these quotations.

DRY GOODS—The sale of French dress goods, today, passed off briskly and satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity, to-day, for State and Western

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.
B. WIDDOWS et O. SAGE.....Directeurs
9EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 26 MARS, 1859.
Dixe representation de
M. PAUL LABA.
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN.
MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
Dixe representation de
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE,
comedie en un acte du Gymnase.
M. Laul Laba remplira le rôle de.....Pierre Didier
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de.....Sophie Arnold
Ixe representation de
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
comedie de Moliere.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le rôle de.....Marinette
Dixe representation de
LE LAIT D'AVESSE,
vaudeville en un acte du Palais Royale.
Jouée par MM. Bertrand, Thiery, Henry W., Miles, Jane Mentheaux et Pauline Dupont.
En repetition,
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
Pour plus de détails voir les Programmes.
Le bureau de location est ouvert tout les jours de 8 heures du matin jusqu'a 5 heures du soir.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY March 25, 1859,
NIXON & CO'S GREAT TROUPE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Last afternoon performance of
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
THEY WILL BE FED BEFORE THE AUDIENCE.
Last afternoon performance of TIPPOO SAIB.
Mme. TOURNIAIRE, Mlle. JOSEPHINE,
RIEL, DUCROW.
All the attractions.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Last appearance of VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Last appearance of TIPPOO SAIB.
Mme. TOURNIAIRE, Mlle JOSEPHINE.
All the attractions. All the novelties.
Doors open at 1 and 6½. To commence at 2 and 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25c.
No afternoon or evening performance Saturday. Philharmonic rehearsal and Concert.
NEXT WEEK POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF NIXON & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE IN NEW-YORK, previous to their departure on their Summer campaign.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
50th and 60th nights of
THE VETERAN,
And last night but 7 of Mr. Wallack's appearance.
The wonderful popularity attained by this combination of SUPERB CASTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MISIC, is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the extreme prevalence of tempestous and unpleasant weather since its production it has been witnessed by
OVER 100 000 PERSONS,
who have expressed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the alternate scenes of
POWERFUL INTEREST AND SPARKLING COMEDY of which it is composed. It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. Wallack.....as.....The Colonel
Doors open at 7 ; commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, March 28,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. HOEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
To conclude with Selby's petite comedy of
THE RIVAL PAGES.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 ; to commence at 7½ precisely.

GARRICK DRAMATIC CLUB.
"*Esse quam videri.*"
THE INAUGURATION PERFORMANCE
will take place on FRIDAY EVENING April 15, in the THEATRE FRANCAIS,
on which occasion will be represented G. H. Lewes' play of
THE NOBLE HEART.
To conclude with the 1st act of
UBED UP.
Ladies and gentlemen of education and refinement desiring to become members of the "Garrick Dramatic Club," are requested to make immediate application by letter, the number of members to which the Society is limited being nearly complete. By order.
GEORGE W. VERNON, Hon. Secretary,
No. 224 Variek-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. HOEY has the honor to announce to her friends and the public generally that her
BENEFIT
Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, on which occasion
MR. WALLACK
And the whole of the celebrated artistes of the establishment will appear in the most POPULAR and VARIED DRAMA ever produced in this country.
Box book now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 25,
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY ;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 25, 1859,
Will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. H. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 7 ; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Upwards of 2,000 people visit this beautiful Hall Every Evening.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
After which, the elegant and truthful
TABLEAUX OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents ; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The fourth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, 1859, at Niblo's Garden, on which occasion the following artists will appear : Mr. MILLS, the eminent Pianist, and Mr. P. MAYER, Bariton. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway ; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each No reserved seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the beautiful piece of BLACK-EYED SUSAN ; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, GWYNNETH VAUGHAN ; or, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE. Hugh Morgan Mr. G. Hale ; Gwynneth Vaughan, the Village Coquette, Mrs. A. J. Prior. DANCE, Miss Harriet Walby and Miss Sallie Partington. To conclude with PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF CLOGHEEN. Paddy Carey, the Boy of Clogheen, with a song, Mr. O'Neil. The famous AQUARIA, unparalleled in America ; that world-wide celebrity, the original Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents ; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING ; No. 363 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City, the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP, having received, during her late Readings in the Eastern Cities, the most flattering reception and encomiums of the Press, will give her first reading in New-York at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ P. M. Tickets 50 cents, which may be had at the music stores of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, corner Broadway and Park-place ; Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No 547 Broadway ; at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—THE lecture by the Hon. JOHN B. SCOLES, on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each—to be had of
William Hall & Sons.....No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond.....No. 519 Broadway.
Cooper Institute.....Corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delatour.....No. 25½ Wall-st.
John S. Giles.....No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard.....No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee :
Zophar Mills.....No. 144 Front-st.
James Y. Wilkins.....No. 16 Catharine-st.
Samuel B. Thomson.....No. 84 Beekman-st.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS WILL repeat his great Lecture on *The Trial of John Quincy Adams*, before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25. Tickets 25 cents, at Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
WM. W. BADGER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOOF, ON HIS REturn from Albany, will resume his readings ; and, in compliance with numerous applications, will be prepared, in the course of next month, to receive a limited number of pupils in elocution, at his residence No. 9 16th-st., 5th-av.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, formerly Mrs. Britt, will lecture at Clinton Hall, (Astor place,) THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 24, also SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25c.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Are open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time ; will continue open until the end of May. MONDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn ; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

PROFESSOR FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 16th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.
Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their salesroom to No. 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
80 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

AN OPENING OF RIBBONS !
RIBBONS !
RIBBONS !
RIBBONS !
AN OPENING OF FLOWERS !
FLOWERS !
FLOWERS !
FLOWERS !
AN OPENING OF STRAW BONNETS !
STRAW BONNETS !
STRAW BONNETS !
STRAW BONNETS !
THE CASH RIBBON HOUSE,
NO. 116 CHAMBERS-ST.
JNO. FARRELL.
Is daily open for sales to Strangers, by the early trains, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
For Strangers by late trains, till 9 P. M., during the Summer months.
CASH RIBBON HOUSE,
NO. 116 CHAMBERS-STREET.
JNO. FARRELL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Having just purchased, for 50 per cent. under cost of material and manufacture, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Underwear and Children's and Infants' Clothing, suitable for Spring, I invite special attention to the low prices affixed to them. The prices of a large assortment of similar articles previously on hand have also been marked down, to correspond with the above, and the whole will be found, on inspection, to be the cheapest fabrics of the kind ever offered in this market.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

BRODIE'S OPENING,
ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 29.
The greatest display of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GARMENTS
Ever made
IN THE
UNITED STATES.
To enumerate
STYLES or
QUALITY
Would be superfluous.
LADIES,
CALL AND SEE.
No. 360 Canal-st., and
No. 479 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu. HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly ; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets, Basques, and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College-place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31 ; 14 springs, $1 56, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring for $3 a dozen ; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen.
C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory.
No. 361 Spring-st., near Hudson.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, TWINES. Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, all of the first quality and on the most reasonable terms, put up in bales to suit purchasers. Also Ladies' Skirts, Mosquito Nettings and Buckrams. The public are respectfully invited to call on THOS. GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st. N. B.—Liberal advances on the above.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—Boys' and Misses' hats, &c. ; patent skirts and bustles. A new and splendid assortment at the new and magnificent store, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, by
S. CHAMBERS.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of same manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 473 Broadway, 323 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands :

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Nanmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLInery will take place at WM. SIMMONS on Thursday next, March 24. WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.
The Dressmaking Department receives the same marked attention as last season.

JOSEPH HUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A.M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and commodious buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector ; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY—A BOARDING School for young gentlemen, at Bennington Centre, Vermont, George W. Yates, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, who will be in New-York or vicinity from Friday 18th till Friday 25th inst., and will call on any wishing to patronize his school, if notice will be sent to the office of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, where information and circulars can be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This Institution gives special attention to physical culture and the health of pupils, as well as to their intellectual and moral development. For further particulars see to-morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st. ; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS, on the piano-forte, with singing at the Academy, to beginner at $5 for 12 lessons ; for advanced pupils on the piano, guitar, accordeon and violin, $6 for 12 lessons. Pianes for sale, tuned, and to let. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six ; age from 6 to 13 years ; board and tuition ; branches $150 per year ; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN-STITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY, AN EXCELLENT teacher of the piano, would like to take a few more pupils ; she also wishes to give lessons every day in a respectable family, in exchange for an unfurnished room and board. Address, or call on Mrs. HECHT, No. 178 Chrystie-st., corner Rivington-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing desires a situation, either as governess or teacher in a seminary or private school ; her course of instruction comprises the higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing and music. Address W. D., Box No. 2,940 Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN some institution or family as a teacher of music. She also understands the rudiments of the French language. Can give the best of reference. Address for two weeks, A. J. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMpetent to teach all the English branches and the French language perfectly, also, conversant with the rudiments of Latin, wishes a situation as teacher. Address Box No. 977 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A FAMILY OF six children ; one competent and experienced may address GOVERNESS, Box No. 847 Post-Office, with references.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN and FANCY FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIenced woman, a situation, to take charge of a house in the absence of the family in the country, or to take care of an invalid ; you will find her trustworthy and capable of doing whatever she undertakes ; also, a respectable chambermaid to do fine washing or sewing ; both are Protestants, and understand their business perfectly. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A SOber, steady woman, who thoroughly understands her business ; also a situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewer. Both have unexceptionable City reference from their last place, where they have lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as chambermaid and waitress, either in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house ; would be willing to assist in the fine washing and ironing ; is experienced in her duties, of willing and obliging disposition ; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or take care of children and plain sewing ; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer ; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 925 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., second floor, back room ; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who is fully competent for her duties, a situation as cook, washer and ironer ; makes good bread and pastry. Also a neat girl wishes a place as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress ; will assist in washing. They have lived in first-rate families, both City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 135 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter in a respectable private family ; has no objections to fine washing, ironing and up-stairs work. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at second house West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a competent nurse ; can do chamberwork, or can take the entire charge of a nursery ; has no objection to travel to any part ; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker ; she thoroughly understands her business ; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine ; no objection to go in the country ; good reference given. Call at No. 235 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK, by a highly-respectable person, who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches ; all kinds of French and English cooking ; has lived with the first families in Europe ; is a Protestant ; good City reference. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman ; understands hair-dressing thoroughly ; would assist in taking care of children. Satisfactory reference will be given. Apply at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress ; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, can refer to her last place, where she has lived 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer ; understands baking ; would have no objection to go into the country with a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 Beach-st., on Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 69 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or would do the cooking in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A COOK IN A small private family, who thoroughly understands her business ; no objection to part of the washing ; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 133 Amity-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations ; one as cook, washer and ironer ; one as laundress and assist at chamberwork ; the other as chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 East 14th-st., room No. 11. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting ; the best of City reference from her last place ; can be seen for two days by calling at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family ; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, No. 173 West 25th-st., top floor and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid ; will assist in fine washing and ironing ; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 90 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and seamstress : best of City reference from her last place. Call at Dr. BECK'S, No. 173 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a young American widow lady of high respectability and also capability ; would like a situation in a gentleman's family or hotel ; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by an aged Scotch woman, to do general housework and plain cooking ; wishes to make herself generally useful ; has good references. Apply at No. 368 29th-st., on the 8th-av., 3d floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN BE well recommended wishes to join her friends in California ; she would like to go with a family, and is able to pay part of her fare. Inquire at No. 52 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young woman as dressmaker with a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 98 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or general housework, with good City reference. Apply to No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They have the best City references from their last place. Call at No. 222 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can furnish the best City recommendations. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 513 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse ; fully competent to take charge of a baby, or of grown children ; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family ; has best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily ; is a first-rate cook ; best of City reference from her last employer, where she lived six years. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Inquire at No. 167 13th-st., near 8th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to sew, or do light chamberwork and sew. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch girl ; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook ; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continue to be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germanis in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business ; would assist in the garden ; is willing to make himself generally useful ; reference as to capacity and character. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without family, as gardener ; he has long experience in his business, and manages greenhou

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—The Rival Pages.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—My Neighbor's Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Our English Cousin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gwinneth Vaughan—Paddy Carey.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, March 26, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ N. Bangs Williams, Providence, R. I., will supply the New-York Times, Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, on application as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships *Niagara* and *Alps*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, are now in their thirteenth day out from Liverpool, and fully due at Halifax. They had not been heard from at 11 o'clock last night.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, with European files and correspondence to March 9, reached this City last evening. They furnish additional news and extracts from the Press, of unusual interest.

We publish, this morning, some further items of interest brought by the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans. Advices from China to Jan. 20, received at San Francisco, report that Nankin had been bombarded, but our dispatch does not state by whom, —probably, however, by the Rebel forces. The Hudson Bay Indians had destroyed the brig *Swiss Boy* and captured her crew. The crew were subsequently released. One hundred and fifteen lives had been lost by the wreck of the bark *Temandite*, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Australia.

Very little of general interest was done by the State Senate yesterday. The bill relating to the Public Health of this City was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, the vote by which the Prohibitory Law bill was ordered to a third reading on Wednesday evening was reconsidered, and the bill was killed. The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park was reported by the Grinding Committee. A bill was reported from the Committee on the Usury Laws, to regulate the rate of interest. It allows individuals to make such agreements as they may deem proper, but, in case of suits arising, only 7 per cent. can be collected. A report was made, and agreed to, against abolishing the Marine Court in this City. The bill providing for the assessment and collection of damages for the destruction of the Quarantine buildings was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. McLane, our new Minister to Mexico, is still at New-Orleans, having been detained by an accident to the steamship *Tennessee*, on board of which he was to have proceeded to Vera Cruz. The Tehuantepec steamship *Quaker City*, however, as we learn from a telegraphic dispatch, will take him on board, and touch at Vera Cruz to land him. The only regular communication with any of the Gulf ports of Mexico is by the *Tennessee*, between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, and she is only a semi-monthly packet.

By mutual consent of the Court, District-Attorney and counsel for the defence, the trial of Mr. Sickles will commence on Monday, April 4. The counsel for Mr. Sickles yesterday appeared in Court and demanded some definite arrangement, which resulted in fixing the day named. The indictment was prepared yesterday, and presented in due form.

At Detroit, a special session of the United States District Court has been convened for the trial of United States Deputy Marshal Tyler, charged with the murder of Capt. Jones, of the brig *Concord*. The Marshal attempted to serve a process, but, meeting with resistance, shot Capt. Jones. This is the case which involved a question of jurisdiction at the time; the Canadian authorities claiming that the deed was committed in Canadian waters.

The Railroad Convention, in session at Columbus, yesterday, adopted their time table. The time between New-York and Cincinnati is to be thirty-six hours, and between New-York and Chicago, forty hours. The hours of starting from New-York are 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., by the Camden and Amboy and the New-Jersey roads. The Convention was expected to finish its business last night.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, an animated debate arose upon a motion to refer the communication of the Mayor, nominating Elijah F. Purdy for City Inspector. Finally that portion of the communication which relates to the withdrawal of Dr. Foster, whom the Mayor first nominated, was referred to the Special Committee of five to which the Mayor's nomination was referred two months ago, and that portion which presents the name of Elijah F. Purdy was returned to the Mayor. A resolution directing the representatives of the City in the Legislature to favor the passage of the License law for selling liquor, now before the Legislature, was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Committee on Arts and Sciences were ordered to report whether the paintings in the Governor's Room in the City Hall were not receiving injury from neglect and exposure. The Harlem Railroad Company were directed to remove the T rail in Centre-street within sixty days. The report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall was called from the table and adopted by a vote of 19 to 4. The work is to be commenced immediately and the sum of $50,000 is appropriated.

By invitation of the Whig General Committee, ex-Governor Washington Hunt delivered an address last evening in Hope Chapel. An audience numbering about 500 was in attendance. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., presided, and Governor Hunt urged the necessity of burying sectionalism and of uniting the opposition on broad national grounds.

The inmates of the boarding-house at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, kept by Mrs. Beetham, were poisoned yesterday morning, as is supposed, from the coffee drank at breakfast. Mrs. Beetham died during the day, but all the others are in a fair way of recovery. It is not known whether the poisoning was intentional, or the result of carelessness or accident. The affair will be investigated by the Coroner to-day.

The ship *Shooting Star*, of Boston, from Portsmouth, N. H., bound to New-York in tow of the steamer *Wm. H. Webb*, struck on Tuckernuck Shoal in the Vineyard Sound, on Wednesday at 5 o'clock A. M. Her anchors were let go, when she swung on to one of them, which made a hole in her bottom, and she sunk. Assistance has been sent to her by the steamer *Island Home*. The clipper-ship *Shylark* also got ashore while being towed out of the harbor of New Bedford by the *Wm. H. Webb*. She would be got off without damage.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings last evening lectured in Plymouth Church upon the trial of John Quincy Adams before the House of Representatives of the XXVIIth Congress. There was a very good audience, considering the shower, and the speaker was listened to for over two hours with unflagging interest.

Jem Massey, an English pugilist, who has come to this country for the purpose of going into business, had a complimentary benefit last night at Hoyt's Theatre in the Bowery.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Samuel McMunagle, charged with bigamy, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. John Hodge, and Thomas O'Neal were tried on a charge of burglary in the first degree and acquitted. The Grand Jury presented an indictment against Wood, Eddy & Co., and several of the Sunday newspapers, for violating the lottery laws. On application of counsel, the indictments were transferred to the Oyer and Terminer.

The Stephens trial still agitates the community. Yesterday the summing up to the Jury commenced: to-day it will be continued. To-morrow the case will go to the Jury for their verdict.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 17,500 bales, including 13,500 bales *in transitu*. These sales largely exceeded any previous single day's transactions in this market. Prices closed a shade firmer. Flour and Corn were less active. A moderate business was reported in Wheat. Barley was freely purchased. Provisions were in fair demand. The auction sales of Coffee resulted satisfactorily. Teas were in request, especially blacks, which were sought after by speculators. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Neapolitan Exiles in England.

It is but fair that England should have the opportunity of proving to the world that she has not repudiated from her heart that cause of Italy which she has had upon her lips for near half a century, and against which she never permitted herself to utter a single whisper, till her great ally appeared disposed to give her words effect, and to organize her sympathies into action.

The moral influence of England throughout the world has suffered grievously from the tone which her Press has of late been taking towards France and Sardinia on the question of Italian independence. Men who admire in England a nation strong by self-government and loyal to liberty, have not found it easy to reconcile her all but tolerant tenderness of Austrian despotism in 1858 with her fierce denunciations of Austrian insolence and oppression through long years of diplomacy and oratory, of motions in Parliament and missions to the Continent, with the brand of insult set upon her own subjects by the hand of Austria yet uneffaced from her brow, and with the echoes of her eloquent appeals to Italy to rise and drive the intruding German back beyond his Alps still ringing in the air. England has during the last three months played between Austria and France a still more humiliating part than was played by Prussia in 1853–4, between the Western allies and the Czar. For the serious damage thus done to her reputation and her influence, England is indebted, we believe, not to any deliberate weakness on the part of her people, but to the cowardice and the personal or partisan interests of the various political leaders who hold or seek the control of her Government.

The landing on English shores, effected in precisely the manner in which we conjectured it to have taken place, of the political martyrs just exiled from Naples, will afford the true feeling of England an opportunity of expression which we cannot for a moment suppose will be allowed to slip by unimproved. The high-souled Porrio and his companions represented, through the weary years of their imprisonment, not only the patriotism of Naples, but the propagandism of Britain. The constitutional movement of which they were the leaders, and to which the King Ferdinand was induced, by Austrian counsel, to lend a treacherous approbation while it was still too strong to be curbed, was interrupted, and the constitutional party in Naples were prostrated by the rebound of that Sicilian revolution which England had openly invoked. The same English statesmen who advised Sicily to sever her connection with the main land, and to elect for herself a Sardinian King, encouraged the Constitutionalists of Naples with promises of firm and steady support. The bombardments of Messina and the dungeons of Ischia were the fruits of all this missionary zeal of the Palmerstons and the Russells, the Gladstones and the Mintos. The gallant men who have borne in their own persons the little disappointments and deceptions that followed the splendid dawning of 1847–8, are now within the dominions of Victoria. They have come there, it is true, in rather a "questionable shape." Misled, perhaps, by the Message of Mr. Buchanan, perhaps by the speeches of the fillibustering Senators, they seem to have imagined that on board of an American ship they "might do as they liked;" and so, instead of sailing on to New-York, they forced the Captain, who received them at Cadiz, to carry them into the Cove of Cork. The proceeding was irregular and will need to be inquired into; but we can hardly blame these mutineers of patriotism and of misery, for clinging to the coasts of Europe with singular tenacity, just at this crisis in their country's affairs. If they can make England speak out, as simple Englishmen acted out, in 1850, at Barclay & Perkins' brewery, the ancient English hate and scorn of Austrian tyranny and of Neapolitan brutality, their strange and sudden visit to England will be one of the political events of the year. It will silence all the cavils that have been flung at the Emperor of the French for his defiance of Austria in the interests of Italy and of Europe. It may even complicate still further all diplomatic confusions, and inflame still more all angry dispositions in the present situation of European affairs. It will certainly excite new intensities of enthusiasm in Italy herself, and new intensities of fear and rage in all her oppressors. It keeps a band of determined men near the scene of their life's work, and while detaining them from the sight and speech of Americans, does not remove them from the sympathies of our free people. It is not, therefore, by any means the least important, if the least generally anticipated, move that has recently occurred on the checkered board of European politics.

The Registry which is no Registry.—Although the bill called a Registry passed the Assembly on Wednesday of last week by the large majority of 85 to 21, and is now before the Senate, there are indications that it must undergo material amendment before it can receive the sanction of that body. At the afternoon session of Tuesday, Mr. Diven, a leading Republican, declared his disapproval of its leading provisions in very decided terms, and Mr. Johnson, one of the two American Senators, expressed himself in a similar manner. Within a few days several Republican journals have also taken ground against the measure as being wholly inadequate, and in fact a sham.

The Republican majority in the Legislature finds itself bound by a pledge made at Syracuse last Fall, in the Republican State Convention, which for some reason the party, as represented at Albany, is now reluctant to redeem. In order to escape from what is felt to be an embarrassing situation, the expedient has been devised of framing a bill to be passed, and passed off, as a Registry, which shall be so in name only. Accordingly, the present measure was concocted and substituted by the Assembly for another bill, somewhat, perhaps, cumbrous in its machinery, and capable in that respect of beneficial modification, but yet honest, thorough and completely what it purported to be. There is such a bill in the Senate also, introduced by Mr. Johnson, which it is designed to make the Assembly bill displace.

Mr. Diven said that he had carefully considered the measure from the Assembly with every desire to sustain any bill which would secure the right of the legal voter and keep illegal voters from the ballot-box, and the conviction forced itself upon his mind that no bill could be devised which would more surely thwart the object sought to be accomplished.

A slight examination will show the deceptive character of the bill. It is no more a Registry than the present law. Both require a list of voters to be made by the Inspectors of Election. Both allow votes to be sworn in without registration, only that the bill requires two oaths instead of one. It carefully omits the characteristic of a Registry, as always understood and intended whenever the measure has been mentioned, of a previous and binding registration by officers other than those who receive the ballots at the polls. Without this feature there can be no Registry which is not a cheat. The present bill is too large a tub to be swallowed by any whale.

A Title Well Earned.

If all the titles conferred by Queen Victoria on her meritorious subjects have been as fairly earned as the baronetcy which she has recently bestowed upon Mr. Samuel Cunard, of Nova Scotia, the aristocracy of Great Britain will have received a splendid augmentation of moral dignity during her reign. Mr. Cunard has rendered the most important services to his country, and he deserves to rank among the naval heroes of England. Instead of a baronetcy, he deserved, as well as the Duncans, Exmouths, Collingwoods and Nelsons, to be elevated to the peerage; for the peaceful victories he has gained over a great rival on the ocean, are fully as important to the welfare, if not so stimulating to the imagination, of England as any of their sterner achievements. The only drawback from the honor which he has earned lies in the circumstance that the party he vanquished lent him all the aid in its power towards the accomplishment of his triumphs. But that does not make his deserts the less, as the agent by whom the conquests were made. Five years ago there was a fair struggle between England and the United States for supremacy on the Atlantic in steam navigation, and, for a brief time, the chances seemed to be in our favor. We had finer and faster steamships than England could boast of, we had lines of packets between New-York and Bremen, New-York and Liverpool, New-York and Havre, and New-York and Glasgow; but just at the critical moment when aid was most needed to secure victory to our own flag, the subsidies which had been granted by our Government to our own ships were withdrawn, and the scale turned in favor of Britannia, who forthwith gave a flourish with her trident, and Cunard drew up his steamers with as much skill and courage as Nelson formed his ships into line at the battle of the Nile. He lost no opportunity for attacking us in every direction, and has at last achieved a most brilliant naval victory for which he has been most properly rewarded. In order to destroy our Havre lines of packets, he established a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool for the express purpose of depriving us of the freight which we had never imagined could be taken from us; and while our own ships were lying idle and rotting at our wharves, while our shipyards were dismantled, and our steam marine broken up and scattered, the English steamers between New-York and Europe were daily increasing. During the past Winter there have been forty-odd steamships plying between New-York and European ports, and only two of them have been American. While the shipyards of Glasgow, Newcastle and Birkenhead, have been in full blast turning out iron steamships to ply between New-York and Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Glasgow and Galway, our own ship-yards have been silent as the halls of Morven, and our ships have been lying idle at our wharves.

With much of this great victory over us Sir Samuel Cunard should be justly credited, although, as we have said already, he could never have achieved so splendid a success had not our own Government coöperated with him. While building up our Navy at an outlay of nearly twenty millions a year, we have, by our own fatal niggardliness in refusing a subsidy to our steam lines, very nearly destroyed the commerce for whose protection our Navy is intended. Fortune has favored Cunard beyond any man of the time; his own energetic and intelligent enterprises have been backed up and sustained by the liberality of his own Government, and by the fatal mistakes of our own. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of his enterprising spirit to the commerce of Great Britain, or the disastrous effect it has had upon the maritime interests of the United States. In place of the bloody hand which his new title gives him the right to add to his escutcheon, he should put a steamboat or a paddle-wheel to indicate the origin of his greatness.

Coroners and their Juries.—The verdicts rendered by Coroners' Juries are too often worse than farces. Whenever there is influential rascality to be whitewashed, or the misconduct of wealthy parties to be smoothed over, as against the obscure and poor, a Coroner's Inquest is one of the most convenient tools ever invented. It is often packed. It always can be without the least trouble. And if, through any perversity, the jurors should take it into their heads to render a disagreeable verdict, the Coroner finds it easy to control their action, so that the desired result seldom fails.

Yesterday our police reports noted a complaint made against a firm of iron-railing manufacturers, in Lewis-street, by Thomas Black, whose little son, seven years old, was fatally scalded on the 31st of January last, while playing with other boys on the sidewalk, by hot water issuing from their factory. He slipped and fell into the gutter, which was running full of the scalding fluid. An inquest was held at the time, and the Jury brought in a verdict inculpating the proprietors for their practice of discharging steam and boiling water into the street, which the Jury characterized as dangerous to the lives of passengers—the dead body of the little boy before them being referred to as a case in point. But the Deputy Coroner informed the Jury, as Mr. Black swears in his complaint at the Essex Market Police Court, that no such verdict would be received; that the death was entirely accidental, and that a verdict must be rendered to that effect. Under such instruction and influence, the Jury modified their verdict accordingly. Naturally enough, the poor man who lost his little boy was not so well satisfied of the correctness of this finding as were the parties implicated. He must be pardoned if his feelings biased his judgment. In his agony he was quite unable to see why those gentlemen should kill his child by pouring hot water into the street. The Coroner being against him, he has thought fit to apply to Justice Brennan, and that functionary so far sympathized with the bereaved parent as to hold the hot-water parties for examination. Fortunately for Mr. Black, the case is removed from a Coroner's jurisdiction.

Oppressed by Greatness.

The President's Washington organ deplores the evil of having so many *great men* in the ranks of the Democracy. Their presence interferes with discipline. It interrupts that rigid and wholesome system of partisan despotism which is so essential to the growth and prosperity of the Democratic Party. "We have had enough of *great* men," says the *Union*,—"*we want true men.*" Great men are not always obedient to the crack of the party whip. They do not always respond to the exactions of the party manipulators. Cases have occurred in which they did not even tremble at the nod of Executive power. Such men are dangerous. They have already shattered the Democratic Party. "They have already tainted its integrity," says the *Union*, "demoralized it, weakened it and rendered it a doubtful antagonist even against the open enemies of the Union." They have ventured to think for themselves,—to act upon their own convictions of duty and in conformity with their official oaths,—instead of yielding to the exactions of party leaders and the dictations of Executive power.

"These are the men," says the *Union*, "who become wiser than their neighbors and better than the Democratic Party. They are *great men* with independent political estates and expectations. *We have too many of them. They exercise too much power. They would control the Democratic Party.* They have controlled it until its forces are scattered, its laws disregarded, its councils unheeded, and its power is contemptible. *We need and must have a restoration of the Democratic organization.* The interests of the country demand it—the welfare and safety of the Union demand it."

Political parties are a necessity in every Constitutional State. Government, in a free country, can be carried on in no other way. But parties should be *instruments*, not *despots*. They should take their shape and form from the great men, the statesmen, who act with them and seek through them the advancement of the country. When they become tyrannical, and crush everybody who has any independent judgment of his own, they become curses and ought to be shattered. No temporary confusion and anarchy can be half so great an evil as the complete, relentless despotism of any mere party organization.

Who *should* "control the Democratic Party" if not the "great men" who belong to it? What does the *Union* mean by a "Democratic organization" which is to be above these men, and keep them in check and trample them down if they question its infallibility? Are office-holders the natural guardians and the irresponsible rulers of the Democratic Party? Or is it an autocracy, in which the President is sovereign, and Senators, Congressmen, Editors and private Democrats are bound to obey implicitly his behests? Or does its sovereignty reside in the primary meetings, the caucuses, the Pewter Mug and the Tammany Hall conclaves, which shape and control all the great popular demonstrations which astound the universe and illustrate the glory and the dignity of Democratic rule? The *Union* should answer these queries, and clear up these important but doubtful points, before asserting so absolute and divine a right to rule for that intangible and undefinable power which it styles the "Democratic organization."

The fact which elicits the *Union's* complaint is undeniable. The Democratic Party is unquestionably shattered. But whether this result has been brought about by having so many great men in its ranks, or such very small men in its highest offices, is a point upon which there may possibly be some difference of opinion,—that is to say, the *Union* thinks one way and the rest of the world the other. The proper cure for the evil, in our judgment, is to put the great men in office and to put the small men back into the ranks. Rebellions then will become impossible, and the men will rule who have the right. But making pyramids stand upon their small ends seldom prospers.

More Washington Monument.—A "Washington National Monument Society" has just been organized at the Federal capital, under a charter granted by Congress at its recent session. The Society was formed, it seems, twenty-five years ago,—yet it has only just obtained a charter, and has raised the Monument to about one-third of its proposed height.

We are disgusted with this whole Washington Monument business. The manner in which it has been prosecuted is disgraceful to the country and belittling to the personage it is designed to honor. Upon the death of Washington, Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory. Congress owes it to the country to fulfill that pledge, and the whole duty and responsibility should be left where it belongs. Congress ought at once to vote money enough to complete this monument, and we have very little sympathy with any movement which proposes to relieve our national legislature of the obligation which rests upon it. We can honor the public spirit of those persons who have taken so active a part during the past few years in procuring voluntary contributions for the monument: but we consider the supposed necessity of a resort to such means as disgraceful to the country, and the means employed as undignified and unworthy of such a cause. If the Father of his country,—a man of such transcendent character and service, so universally honored and revered as Washington, cannot have a monument erected to his memory but by a resort to the same means as would be used to relieve a destitute family or purchase a slave, it would be quite as well that the monument should not be built.

The Prohibitory Bill Killed.—Yesterday the Prohibitory bill came up in the Assembly for final action, when that body placed an extinguisher upon its brief candle. Considering the fate of the measure of like character passed a few years ago, and the failure to enforce existing laws in respect to the liquor business, it is difficult to see what encouragement could be found for the introduction of a prohibitory bill at the present session. That its passage could have effected no practical good is sufficiently manifest, however benign its principles in the abstract.

The liquor traffic, in its best form, is an evil. As at present carried on it is an enormous calamity and scandal. We have license laws which no public officers or public opinion seem able to enforce. With five thousand unlicensed groggeries in this City, selling every day, Sundays included, in defiant violation of law, can any one imagine that more good laws will help us?

Reforms can never be accomplished by enactments alone. If they could be, the way to public virtue would be comparatively easy. There must exist at the bottom a disposition to sustain good laws, to enforce them, and, more than all, to observe them. In regard to prohibiting the sale and consumption of liquors, such a disposition, as experience proves, does not prevail.

Comfort in Railroad Traveling.—Sleeping cars are gradually coming into use on the various railroads throughout the country. Upon the New-York Central they have been used for several months and have proved very acceptable to the traveling community. They are also now introduced upon the Baltimore and Ohio road, though we infer from the description that the kind of couches used are different from those in this State.

It is a little singular that our railroads have persevered so long in maintaining a complete *uniformity* in their accommodations for the traveling public. All persons who travel are not of the same tastes, the same habits of life, or of the same means of commanding comforts and luxuries. They would not think of living in precisely the same style either at home or in hotels,—and any attempt to enforce a uniformity in the style of living in either place would be absurd. One man stops, with his wife and family, at a first-class hotel,—has a private parlor with easy chairs, lounges, a private table, and all the comforts which money can procure. Another, who has neither been accustomed to such indulgences, nor can afford them, goes to a plainer and a cheaper house. But while they travel by railroad both are compelled to take the same cars, enjoy the same accommodations, travel at the same speed, and pay the same price.

We do not see why railroad management might not be very greatly improved in this respect, to the mutual benefit of the traveling community and the railroad companies. Why should there not be at least *two* classes of comfortable cars upon every express train, suited to the tastes, means and preferences of the various persons who travel by rail. It is quite as distasteful for a poor man to be compelled to pay for luxuries which he does not desire, as it is for a rich man to be deprived of comforts for which he would willingly pay. The experiment might easily be tried:—let an extra car, fitted up with a special view to comfort, after the style of the first-class carriages upon European roads, be run with each express train, with an additional charge to those who occupy it; a few months' experience would soon decide the feasibility of the change.

There ought, moreover, to be a difference made in the charge for passengers, according to the *speed* of the trains. There is no reason why a man should pay the same price for being taken to Albany in *eight* hours, as in *five*. It is worth more to the passenger to go quickly than slowly, and it costs the company more to carry him. There is room for improvement in very many of these details of management on our railroads.

A Little too Barefaced.—The Board of Aldermen last night returned the nomination of Mr. Purdy for City Inspector to the Mayor. The reason they give for this is, that the Charter requires that every nomination should either be confirmed or rejected by the Board:—and that Dr. Foster's nomination has been neither confirmed nor rejected, and cannot be withdrawn.

Nobody in the City is silly enough to be imposed upon by such flimsy sophistry or to believe that the Aldermen themselves are influenced by it. It is put forward to cover up a very unprincipled and disgraceful scheme on their part to keep Mr. Morton in office for another year. He has undoubtedly made better terms with the majority of the Board than any new man would offer. This is the whole secret of this knavish operation. How much longer the community is to be at the mercy of such unscrupulous conspirators remains to be seen. We certainly see no immediate prospect of deliverance.

Abolishing Grand Juries.—There has of late been a good deal of discussion, in the Press and out of it, in respect to the policy of dispensing with the agency of Grand Juries in our criminal jurisprudence, and the project was greeted with pretty general favor. Many excellent reasons were readily given for the change, and not a few abuses incident to the Grand Jury system forcibly pointed out. But a serious difficulty has been discovered. Grand Juries cannot be so easily set aside as some people imagined; for the Fifth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States contains the following provision:

"*No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless at a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury*, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger."

This settles the question. We must bear with Grand Juries awhile longer.

A Grand Artistic Dinner.—A dinner was given yesterday, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Harrison, the Russian Railroad builder, at his residence in Rittenhouse-square, to those patriarchs of American art, Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully. Nearly all the principal painters of New-York were invited to the dinner, and several of them went on yesterday afternoon to be present on this interesting occasion.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas, was assaulted in the streets of Lawrence, K. T., a few days since, by Martin F. Conway, who hit the Governor on the head with a cudgel. The Governor writes a letter to the *Herald of Freedom*, in which he tells how he retorted: "I seized him as soon as I could overtake him, and was about applying a small dose of asphyxia to his wind apparatus, which is an excellent remedy for certain kinds of mania, when his brother interfered and released him; Mr. C. then, for the first time, spoke, and I found, to my surprise, that this free use of his cudgel was only intended as an answer to my letter."

Ex-President Pierce writes from Sorrento that he is in good health, and adds the following bit of information: "I cannot speak with any certainty as to the period of our return; but, whether it be earlier or later, you may be quite sure that I shall, under no possible circumstances, consent to the use of my name in a manner calculated to disturb the tranquil pursuits which alone pertain to the life of a private citizen."

Mr. Everett has been invited to deliver his Washington Oration again in New-York. The Boston *Atlas and Bee* understands that he intends to make an addition to this production, setting forth his views upon the noblest act of Washington,—the emancipation of his slaves,—to which he has never before alluded.

Derouth R. Gorhon, "The Arabian Giant," who is 21 years old, 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 417 pounds, and exhibits himself as a wonder—was married in a small town of Lower Canada last week to Clestina N. Townes, who is 24 years of age and weighs only 115 pounds.

The Hon. Benjamin Nott has accepted the invitation of Messrs. Nicholas Hill, Amasa J. Parker and other citizens of Albany, to deliver a lecture in that city, before the adjournment of the Legislature, on the "Mutual Relations of the States in regard to Slavery."

The Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, who is supplying a church at Macon, Ga., made a brief visit to this City last week. His engagement at the South will terminate about the middle of June, when he expects to return to the North.

Mrs. Hays, of Fort Edward, who pretends to have lived for the last two years without food, turns out to be an imposter. A committee of citizens was appointed to watch her, and have made a report in accordance with the facts.

Professor Agassiz, since he came to this country in 1846, has visited every State in the Union east of the Rocky Mountains except Iowa and Texas, accompanied always by one or more assistants.

Two Americans, one of them from Richmond, Va., while in Cuba, a few weeks since, visited the spot where Lieut. Crittenden, of the Lopez expedition, was shot, and erected a marble monument to his memory.

Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, is preparing to establish an observatory at a suitable position within the limits of Nantucket, her native town.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

The Opening Day in New-York—Movements of the Milliners.

The famous father of the more famous son, Jo. Grimaldi, Sen., was as quaint a fellow off as on the stage. He worshiped times and seasons, was never late at a feast or fast in a fray; paid all his bills every quarter-day, and expected everybody and everything in the world to be as precise, as punctual and as inevitable as himself. In one of those "late Springs" which are the curse of England and the comfort of her physicians, the wayfarers who passed by Mr. Jo. Grimaldi's villa were amazed on a blustering day in March to see the gardens of that pleasant place abloom with June. All the neighboring grounds were bleak and bare, "caught in the frozen pains" of the unnatural season; dry bushes rattled in the nipping breeze, and the gray earth glimmered sullenly in the pale, chilly sunlight. But Grimaldi's roses were a whole *parterre*; his hedges were white with blossoms; his lawns were green with springing turf. The miracle was of the master's own working. Jo. Grimaldi, Sen., knew that Spring ought to open on a certain day; so on that certain day he opened Spring at a considerable expense to himself in the way of imported grass-plats, artificial flowers and other horticultural "properties."

The milliners, [*modistes, fleuristes* and other purveyors of that sweetest of all Spring seasons, Broadway in its April of young ladies and new fashions, have earned to themselves a rank with Grimaldi in the history of resolution.

Yesterday was Opening-Day. If you ask us, oh unintelligent or extremely rural reader! what Opening Day is, we must request you to read this account thereof and answer your question. Suffice it that Opening Day is to the ladies of New-York all that boxing-day is to the boys and girls and servants and postmen of Britain. It is the signal of a new campaign in that career of enchantment and victory which it pleases the Amazons of fashion to run. On that day hundreds, thousands of charming, domestic ladies, devoted housekeepers, watchful mothers, tender wives, leave husband and child and household cares behind them and rush in all directions through the streets of New-York, somewhat, though not we are happy to say *exactly*, as the Roman youths used to scurry through the streets of the world's capital at the feast of the *Lupercalia*. They ascend and descend all manner of stairs; they crowd each other through impossible passages, into inconceivable back shops; they expend vast amounts of vital energy in spasms of admiration and exclamation. On that day scores of enterprising "haberdashers," worthy of the etymology of their title, contend with one another to prove that they all of them have indeed "Something to sell." On that day innumerable Flora McFlimseys find with startling unanimity that they must all of them have "Something to wear." On that day many husbands and fathers, consciously or unconsciously, learn that they will all of them have "Something to pay" at the end of the year. The haberdashers open their boxes, big boxes and little, band-boxes, square boxes, round boxes. The ladies open their *eyes* with delight and their hands with eagerness. The husbands and fathers have nothing left for it but to open their purses. Yesterday all the parties—haberdashers, ladies, husbands and fathers—had also to open their umbrellas. It was an Opening Day, to use a French phrase, *comme il n'y en a pas*; and such, indeed, as there is no possible occasion for having. It rained, it blew, it muddied, it slopped. If the weather had been hired by the haberdashers to finish off completely the existing female wardrobes of New-York, it could not have done its work better. But the shops were opened, and all the other consequent openings put properly in trim. From the appearance of things in general, we augur an important exchange of *checks* and *deposits* in about six months' time.

The "Spring Styles" of the present year, in bonnets, mantillas and robes are strikingly—let us frankly say it—fatally beautiful. The sumptuous soul of that extravagant little Eugenia is in them all. She is amusing herself at the expense of South-street and Wall; she has an evident design on the Bank of Commerce and the American shipping interest.

To begin with what Sir Thomas More called the "upper garment," if indeed the ladies' hat of the actual *régime* can be styled a "garment" at all. There is a change come over the Winter's dream of bonnets; perhaps noticeable only by the microscopic female eye, yet undoubted and absolute. Hats made of silk and *tulle* are become a little larger in the crown, and have assumed in the front a slight droop, *à la Marie Stuart*. The capes, too, have receded from their late extravagant pretensions, and subsided within more becoming proportions. In point of material, the pure, fresh Arcadian *chip* hat; the aërial *tulle*, delicately shaded or spotted, and the mystic *crèpe* are the favorites. For ornaments, flowers, sprinkled chiefly on the outside, and with a more sparing hand than in the Autumn; *fanchons, barbes*, and *medaillons* of lace; and all to be commended. Madame Pinsson, in Bleecker-street, showed quite a type, a lovely bonnet of pink *crèpe*, with three deep falls of blonde lace, mounted with delicate *ruches* of fine *tulle*, and trimmed with water-lilies; a bonnet for Sabrina, if Sabrina were given to Broadway.

Mrs. Davidson, in the same street, and Miss Erickson, in Broadway, are rich in new devices. At Miss Erickson's we found one of stamped white *crèpe* trimmed with *clematis*, and not to be described. Naples straw, mingled with French chip, and trimmed with blonde lace and leaves of grass, as at Mrs. Erkin's may be seen, is also a noteworthy conceit. Charles Street has some *Marie Stuarts* of decided novelty, one in especial, of which English *crèpe*, with a *fanchon* of Honiton lace falling over a *bouquet* of garden flowers, trimmed within in blonde, violets and rosebuds, and long wide strings of pearl ribbon. At the same place many eyes were captured by an unique combination of black lace, with trimming of scarlet wheat, and a *barbe* of white and black blonde. A fabric of light blue *crèpe* in *ruches* crossed with bands of rich Naples lace, and dashed with a shower of dainty acacias, caught our attention at Aitken's, in Canal-street.

Genin, who has migrated to his immense Bazaar under the St. Nicholas, had so many beautiful and costly articles, and of different kinds, exposed to view in his splendid rooms that it is quite impossible to venture on a description of them. Laces the richest and most delicate; robes of all prices and in endless variety. In laces the Pompadour habit-shirt is a novelty, very pretty and becoming, having folds of rich Valenciennes underrun with gay ribbons, and a fluted band around the throat. One of these in particular, a *Medaillon Pompadour*, was very costly and elegant.

Just where we saw a certain bonnet for evening *toilette* of *crèpe* covered with spotted *tulle*, on the front and head rows of gathered blonde, a cape of pink silk and a tuft of Pompadour roses without foliage caught on one side we cannot recall, but it was "exceeding fair to see."

Less genius has been expended upon the Rose than upon the bonnets of the new season. The Pompadour seems most in favor, but the *corsage* seems to be surrendered over to each wearer's "own sweet will." Cut it as you may, you can scarce be out of fashion.

The double-skirt, ornamented with the new Dahlia trimming, will be the feature of the Spring. This is a very rich and graceful trimming, and is imported of all widths and colors. In skirts the upper one is sometimes open at the side, the trimming running impertinently up quite to the *corsage*. But they are worn long and very full.

In Sleeves we have a variety of styles. The "Clotilde" an entirely new pattern, will be worn as a half bias flowing sleeve, open half-way up the arm, and mounted with a deep fall gathered in a loose band. Then we have the square, open sleeve, and the full bias terminating in a drop cuff.

Ball dresses *must* have double skirts and be of light materials, such as *tulle, crèpe*, figured gauze and tarlatane. *Tulle* and *crèpe* dresses are made with pointed corsage and draped with blonde or fringe. *Louis Treize* silk dresses, for evening toilet, generally have the *bertha*, with long ends turning back, or else fastened under the arms.

Ball and evening sleeves are made short and puffed, and are sometimes covered with a loose hanging sleeve called the *odalisque*.

Flowers are profusely employed for evening toilet, on skirts, corsage and sleeves.

The Paris *Journal des Modes*, sends us a variety of models. For instance a very pretty dress of pink crèpe, having seven flounces; corsage plain, pointed or ornamented with a *bertha ficku*, with long ends, and bordered by two frills, diminutives of the flounces on the skirt. Sleeves short, puffed with a small trimming. Head-dress a double cordon of white daisies, mixed with long grass. A second toilet dress is of white *moire antique*, with double skirt, the upper one bordered with a white silk fringe, ornamented with bugles. Above the fringe there are three *bouffants of tulle*, separated by ribbons and *ruches*. The corsage, or *tulle bertha*, with long ends, covered with *bouffants* and small *ruches*. Puffed sleeves hang loose—*odaliques*—and terminate in an embroidered cuff. With this is worn a Brittany *Mantelet* of black velvet, bearing a deep flounce of the same. The bonnet of blue velvet, with a white satin crown and a double curtain of white satin, bordered with velvet.

Quilted satin bonnets are in favor with Parisian young ladies

elegant *bournous-chêle* of black velvet, trimmed with eagles, Castilian fringe or *guipure* is very much worn.

In the matter of MANTILLAS we have more novelty than we had any right to expect. At BAUDIS'S, in Canal-street, we find the Castilian very elegant in rich Pusher lace, with a pointed shoulder-piece from which depends a double flounce almost deep enough to cover the whole figure. This mantilla has a pointed lace veil over the back, which can be brought forward over the head like a veil *à l'Espagnole*. At BULFIN'S one is confounded with *double-bournouses* in fine cloth and silk; with "Princesses" in *gros de Naples*, elaborately trimmed with *medaillons*, bugles, and velvet bands, and with a vast multitude of other agreeable inventions of the same species, but of many varieties.

But the glory of the Spring, as of right, is in her BONNETS. Never have we seen the *florists* approve themselves so dangerous a rival as now to the *florist*. The lilies and violets of Paris have even stolen the perfume of their sisters of the field, without borrowing their heritage of sweet but swift decay. At STERRE'S and TUCKER'S any young lady may find such bridal-wreaths as might fairly tempt her to name an "early day" were some interested youth at her side to urge his claim. But we fear that the interested youth in that case, looking further into futurity through these preparations of "Opening-Day," might find his ardor cooled by the vista of infinite balls and belles and bills which suffers to the unprejudiced eye of maturity, and the cautious glances of so venerable and imperturbable an ourselves.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT DIFFICULTY.—SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—THE CONSOLIDATION TO BE ENFORCED.—While the Twelfth Regiment are on a visit to Albany to protest against the consolidation of their Regiment with the Tenth, special orders from the Commander-in-Chief, dated 23d March, have reached this City, revoking the order temporarily suspending the order of consolidation, and enforcing the original order for the consolidation of the two regiments. In pursuance of this order Commanding Brigadier-General EWAN has issued special orders, specifying the details of the consolidation, and directing Capts. BOYLE, HUSON, BARR and CORNWELL, of the consolidated companies, to report to Colonel HALSEY, of the Tenth Regiment, for duty on the 8th of April next. Colonels HALSEY, of the Tenth, BOERWICK, of the Eleventh, and WEEKS, of the Twelfth Regiments, are directed to promulgate the orders to the officers under their command on or before the 28th inst. What the effect of this rigid enforcement of the order of consolidation will be it is difficult to tell. It is apprehended that the primary rule of military discipline, *obedience*, will be put to a severe test. There is a strong sympathy among the rank and file of nearly all our City companies, with the stand taken by the Twelfth Regiment against the orders of consolidation. A meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment was held last evening, at their Armory, in Grand-street, to take measures for giving a formal reception to the Twelfth Regiment on their return from Albany. Companies B and E were fully represented at the meeting, and there were large deputations from every Company in the Regiment. The strongest feeling was manifested in favor of the action of the Twelfth, but in consequence of a communication from Colonel VOSBURGH, stating that the time of the arrival of the Twelfth in this City was uncertain, the project of giving them a reception was reluctantly abandoned, and the meeting broke up with nine cheers for the Twelfth.

NIGHT ASSAULT IN THE CITY HALL PARK.—As a gentleman was passing through the City Hall Park at a late hour on Wednesday evening, he discovered a youth sitting on a chain talking to a female companion. He gave them a momentary glance, which elicited from the youth the interrogatory "What are you looking at us for?" The gentleman replied that he believed this was a free country, and passed on. Instantly the ruffian, as he proved to be, darted after the gentleman with bowie-knife in hand, exclaiming "I will knife you." The gentleman ran nearly across the Park, his pursuer close upon his heels, when, by a most lucky and remarkable chance he stumbled upon a Policeman. Getting a glimpse of the police uniform, the ruffian threw away his dagger and attempted to escape. The officer, however, succeeded in catching him, and took him to the station-house, where he was locked up. He was taken yesterday morning before Justice WELSH, where he gave his name as "RUDOLPHUS SMITH." He was committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of an attempt to kill. He is a desperate looking youth, about 18 years of age, and belongs to a gang of ruffians who nightly frequent the Park. The knife was subsequently found, and proved to be a dirk with a blade nearly a foot in length.

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT—POLICE JUSTICES DECLINING TO HEAR COMPLAINTS.—The wife of Ex-Policeman WEYER—the officer who was charged with keeping a house of prostitution in Canal-street, and was dismissed from the Police Department a short time since—yesterday made an affidavit at the Mayor's office, charging her husband with abandoning her and her child. She says he is living with a prostitute in Canal-street, and that when she calls to see him, dissolute women abuse her. She stated that Justice BRENNAN had refused to hear her complaint, and that she went to see Justice WELSH, Wednesday, but that magistrate was too busy to attend to her. Her case will probably be brought to the attention of the Mayor to-day.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—INTERESTING PAPER FROM MR. KING, OF NEWPORT.—A meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening at Clinton Hall. The principal feature of the meeting was the reading of a paper contributed by D. O. KING, Esq., a merchant of Newport, R. I., recently returned from Siam, giving a general description of the geographical features, and zoological and other characteristics of the province of Cambodia. The novel portion of the paper was a description of the ancient temple, situated near the head of Lake Bien-ho, which Mr. KING claims to be the first written description ever made. About six months before Mr. KING visited the temple it was visited by two Europeans, both of whom died before leaving the vicinity, and, as far as is known, Mr. KING is the only living European or American who has seen it.

FATAL POISONING BY COFFEE.—Mrs. BEETHAM, who kept a boarding-house at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday suddenly, and it is supposed that her death was caused by poisonous coffee which she drank at breakfast. Some dozen boarders who partook of the coffee at breakfast were affected with symptoms similar to those exhibited by Mrs. BEETHAM, although none of them are thought to be dangerously affected. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest, to-day. Mrs. B. was a well-known boarding-house keeper, and leaves several children.

ALLEGED LOTTERY DEALERS INDICTED.—BENJAMIN WOOD, GEORGE P. EDDY, CHARLES MURRAY, and their alleged agents in this City, LEAVITT MURRAY and SAMUEL G. DICKINSON, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for being engaged in the lottery business. The indictments were sent to the Court of General Sessions, and thence were transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial, on motion of the District-Attorney.

BEATING A WOMAN.—Before the Mayor, yesterday, appeared HARRIET E. WEBB, of No. 74 Irving-place, complaining that JOHN FALLON assaulted her violently, and threatened to throw her down stairs, at No. 163 Canal-street, for dunning him for $5 which he owed her. The Mayor told FALLON that if he did not settle the matter with her he would hold him to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge. FALLON preferred to settle it.

The German cap makers met last evening at No. 281 Grand-street, and organized themselves into a trade association for mutual benefit and protection.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—OWEN MCMANUS, residing at No. 128 East Twenty-second-street, complained of feeling unwell, asked his wife to bring him some water, and died during her absence.... HUGH GORMERLY, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 305 East Twelfth street, died suddenly yesterday. Inquests will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLING OF THE PARK BANK.—An examination has been commenced before Justice CONNOLLY relative to the charge of a conspiracy to swindle the Park Bank out of $7,000, preferred against James L. Porter, L. D. Frederick and Abner W. Spooner. The charge was originally prefarred against Robert Davis, who was assigned quarters in Eldridge-street jail, pursuant to an order of one of the higher courts. It is alleged that Mr. Davis kept his accounts in the Park Bank, that he failed some time ago, and at the time of his failure had his checks for $7,000 deposited in the Bank. Mr. Davis, according to the allegations of the complaint, made an assignment to the parties named above, upon which was based the charge against them of conspiracy with him, in the alleged swindle. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but their testimony elicited no new facts of special importance. Horatio P. Carr, clerk in the County Clerk's office, testified that the original judgment against Davis was duly verified at that office. William R. Mott, receiving teller of the Bank, testified about Davis keeping an account at the Bank, and his having unpaid checks for $7,000 deposited there at the time of making the assignment. Robert Davis was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination. He acknowledged having made his affidavit against the accused parties, upon representations that he should be released from jail, and the action in the case as against him be dismissed. The examination is to be continued on Saturday.

ASSAULTS.—A Deputy Sheriff, named John Martin, was arrested on Wednesday evening, charged with assaulting Philip Wolf, of No. 376 Eighth-avenue, with a slung-shot. He was held to await examination by Justice QUACKENBOSH. The difficulty grew out of Wolf charging Martin with having formerly kept a house of prostitution. Anthony Richards, of No. 460 Fourth-avenue, a hotel keeper, was arrested the same evening by Officer Quindore of the Twenty-first Ward, charged with an assault with an intent to kill John Smith, of Fordham. Richards fired two shots from a revolver at Smith without effect, and placed the pistol a third time at his head, when Smith's wife interfered. Richards was detained by Justice BRENNAN for examination.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—THE WITHDRAWAL OF DR. FOSTER TO BE CONSIDERED BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE—THE MAYOR'S NOMINATION RETURNED TO HIM—THE LICENSE LAW.

Every member, except Alderman STARR, was in his seat in the Board of Aldermen last evening, and that portion of the Aldermen's Chamber which is set apart for spectators was filled with people.

The Clerk commenced to read the communication from the Mayor stating that Dr. Foster, whom he had nominated for City Inspector, had withdrawn his name, and nominating Elijah F. Purdy in his place.

Alderman SMITH interrupted the reading of the communication; the Mayor could not send in a second nomination until the Board had acted on the nomination previously sent in.

The Chairman said he had not heard the communication read. It did not yet appear that the Mayor had made a second nomination.

The Clerk finished reading the communication.

Alderman PECK moved that the communication be received, that the name of Dr. Foster be considered withdrawn and that the name of Elijah F. Purdy be substituted.

Alderman SMITH moved as an amendment that the communication be returned to the Mayor.

Alderman PECK said the Democratic Party had sunk to a low position. The finger of scorn was pointed at it——

Alderman STEPHENS rose to a point of order. The communication of the Mayor could not be considered.

The Chairman said it was at the option of the Board to act on the resignation of Dr. Foster or not. The communication of the Mayor was before the Board.

Alderman PECK trusted that on the Democratic side of the Board no such motion as that which was before the Board would be entertained. The Democrats of the State were pointing the finger of scorn at the members of the Board. They had sunk the Democratic Party to the lowest pit of oblivion.

Here several members rose to points of order.

Alderman OWENS said the Democratic Party had nothing to do with the question before the house. The gentleman was making a political speech.

Alderman PECK said he wanted to show why this mark of disrespect should not be put upon the Mayor.

Alderman TUOMEY arose to a point of order. He objected to calling the Mayor a Democratic Mayor. [Laughter.] He was not a Democratic Mayor.

The Chairman said that was a point he would not undertake to decide.

Alderman PECK continued—Dr. Foster had withdrawn his name. It was as if his name had never been before them. Mr. Purdy's name was before them instead. They all knew that a department of the City government had been paralyzed.

Alderman BOOLE arose to a point of order. He believed the City and county were in a better sanitary condition than they had been in for years, and no one around the Board dared deny it.

Alderman ADAMS said he dared deny it, and did deny it.

Alderman PECK said he was not prepared to vote for the previous nominee of the Mayor, but now the Mayor presented the name of a man of undoubted integrity and standing, and fully qualified to perform the duties of the office. Why should the Democratic members of the Board oppose his name while the people were crying shame, and the office was vacant, and so much needed filling? If they failed now to fill this office the Legislature had a just pretext for reorganizing the Department, and if the Board did not ufill its duty he hoped the Legislature would. The gentleman on the other side, perhaps, had sold himself.

Alderman TUOMEY rose to a point of order. The gentleman had said, alluding to him, that a gentleman had sold himself.

The Chairman said the point was well taken, and called Alderman PECK to order.

Alderman PECK said he had not expected to find gentlemen so thin-skinned.

Alderman STEPHENS said that under the Charter the amendment of Alderman PECK was out of order, and until Dr. Foster's resignation was acted on they could not consider it.

The Chairman decided that the point was well taken.

Alderman PECK said the people called on the Board to take action. The course of some members was almost suicidal. It struck him that he could almost see the handwriting on the wall, and he could easily imagine that on Jan. 1 next he might be in a minority in the Board, with opposition members in the majority.

Alderman GENET said the Board had never treated the Chief Magistrate disrespectfully, but he, in contravention of custom and of the charter itself, had sent in a name without consulting the Board.

Alderman PECK rose to a point of order. The gentleman had charged the Mayor with acting in contravention of the charter, and the Mayor had done no such thing.

The Chairman decided that Alderman GENET was in order.

Alderman GENET wanted to know why the gentleman gave gentlemen the lie, and treated members of the Board in such a manner.

Alderman PECK denied that he had done so, and called on the Chairman to decide whether he had done so.

The Chairman decided that Alderman PECK's language had been such as to call forth the reply it had received.

Alderman GENET said he would not vote to confirm the Mayor's nomination until the Mayor came and sat with the Board and consulted with members about the nomination. He had nothing in common with Mr. Morton, but he thought the streets were in good condition, and there was no blame to be cast on the management of the City Inspector's Department. He believed the name of Mr. Foster could not be withdrawn. As regarded the politics of the matter, he had no fears for his position as a Democrat, and he believed that the Democrats would sustain his action, and not those who took a contemptible stand and succumbed to the chief magistrate or any other man.

Alderman BRADLEY trusted the Board would allow that the name of Dr. Foster be withdrawn. The Board owed it to its own dignity. They were treating the Mayor with discourtesy.

Alderman TUOMEY did not want to listen to bunkum speeches. He did not look upon the Mayor as a Democrat. As far as Mr. Purdy was concerned he respected him. He believed him capable and honest. He (Alderman TUOMEY) did not allow the Mayor to cram a man upon him without consulting with him. The Mayor had expressed the sentiment that a physician should be City Inspector. Was he consistent? He had been consistent with those who elected him, and now he wanted to be considered a Democrat and wanted the nomination of Tammany Hall for Mayor. He (Alderman TUOMEY) came from a Democratic District where the Mayor had polled very few votes, and the Mayor had no claims upon him. He would not want to run on the same ticket with him for Alderman, for he was very sure he would not be elected if he did.

Alderman ADAMS said they had been playing a mere farce long enough. Some two months ago Dr. Foster's name was sent to a Special Committee, and that Committee had never reported. It was asserted that Dr. Foster's name could not be withdrawn. Why not? Was he in chains? The Academy of Medicine had better hold a meeting, and take the Doctor's case into consideration. He was in a sad predicament! Under this man—he would not call him City Inspector, for he was not City Inspector—under Morton the City was in a wretched condition. Talk about the Charter! To hear these members talk about the Charter was like seeing the Devil at church. These members would like to make a gutta-percha charter of it—one that could be stretched into any shape. The gentlemen of the opposition might well sit there and smile. They had a good thing of it.

Alderman STEPHENS called the gentleman to order.

Alderman ADAMS said it was very much the practice to call gentlemen to order on this question. He eulogized Mr. Purdy. What he wanted was to get Dr. Foster out of the way. He was for taking some action.

Alderman BRADY said the Legislature and the Democratic Party were held over their heads. The Board had recognized Mr. Morton as City Inspector. Why was there so much clamor about the City Inspector? He could not find any one in his travels who found fault with them for their conduct about the City Inspector.

Alderman STEPHENS did not believe that Mr. Purdy would accept the nomination, for he had not heard that he had resigned from the Board of Supervisors or the Commissioners of Emigration.

The letter of Dr. Foster, withdrawing his name, (already published,) was here read. A motion to divide the question was carried, (12 to 3.)

Alderman GENET moved that so much of the communication as referred to the withdrawal of Dr. Foster's nomination be referred to the Special Committee of five appointed to consider his nomination when it was first sent in.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that that Committtee be discharged.

Alderman ADAMS hoped no more papers would be referred to the Committee of five. That Committee had not met, and was not competent to come together. He hoped the question would be met manfully and not referred.

Alderman BRADY stated that the Committee had met.

Alderman BOOLE said, if Alderman ADAMS had not resigned from the Committee it might have reported before.

Alderman ADAMS said that the competency of the Committee could be judged by what the Committee had done. It had done nothing.

Alderman BRADY said the Committee would probably report, as other committees did, when it got ready.

The motion of Alderman BRADLEY was lost. (Yeas, 5; Nays, 10;) Aldermen Adams, Henry, Darragh, Peck and Bradley voting in the affirmative.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the whole subject lay on the table till next meeting. This was lost, (4 to 11.)

Alderman GENET's motion was carried, (Yeas, 10; Nays, 5.)

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Board adjourn. This was lost (4 to 11.)

Alderman PECK moved that that part of the Mayor's communication nominating Mr. Purdy be accepted, and that the nomination be confirmed. This was ruled out of order.

Alderman PECK moved that the nomination of Dr. Foster be not confirmed. This was ruled out of order.

Alderman BRADY moved that that portion of the Mayor's communication nominating Mr. Purdy *be returned to the Mayor*. This was carried, (8 to 7.) Those who voted in the negative were Aldermen Adams, Henry, Darragh, Peck, Seagrist, Bradley and McSpedon.

Alderman STEPHENS read a copy of the new License law (for selling liquor) now before the Legislature, and offered a resolution directing the representatives at Albany from this City to favor its passage. After some debate the resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—PAINTINGS IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM—REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL.

The Board met last evening, President CORNELL in the Chair. The Third-avenue Railroad Company asked for permission to lay a turn-out on the vacant space between the rails of their own road and those of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, opposite 8th-street. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller was authorized to procure a location for a house for Engine Company No. 18, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues.

Councilman BABCOCK offered a resolution authorizing the laying of Belgian pavement in Third-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Sixty-first streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences were directed to report whether the paintings in the Governor's Room were not being injured by neglect.

The Committee on Railroads reported that they had had under consideration the communication of the President of the Harlem Railroad, giving reasons why the T rail had not been removed in Centre-street. They say that heavily-laden freight cars run over the grooved rail in Bowery and Grand streets, and that there is no reason why they cannot run as well on that rail in Centre-street. They, therefore, recommend the passage of an ordinance obliging the Company to take up the T rail within thirty days. After some debate, it was determined to extend the time to sixty days; and the report, having been thus amended, was adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall was called up. After considerable debate the report was adopted; $50,000 is therefore appropriated, and the work will be prosecuted immediately, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

American versus English Engineering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Among the many evils that menace the prosperity of Railways, none is more unfortunate and unnecessary than the attempt of well meaning but short-sighted persons, to prove that the management of our roads is *exactly right*, and that the greater engineering success of European roads is wholly due to every possible cause but better management—to any means but those which can *teach* the great infallible Yankee Nation. I have not been so fortunate as to observe that this ignoring of European experience, this inflated self-reliance, this bombastic praise of the capabilities of American Railways has made these railways *pay*. If there have been any important conclusions elicited as to railway economy by the costly experiments and long experience of European engineers, it is not only unwise, but childish and silly, to sacrifice ink and wind in trying to avoid the conclusions because they did not originate under the broad pinions of the American Eagle, instead of quietly and thankfully incorporating good ideas which cost us nothing into daily and remunerative practice.

The great body of railway managers attribute the prostration of the interests they represent, fundamentally and in a large degree to the unscientific construction, renewals and engineering status of the roads themselves. This is the best and only reliable authority, and establishes the fact beyond cavil, especially such cavil as that to which I shall allude. Let me first anticipate any possible misrepresentations by stating that railway *owners*, and in many cases, their representatives, the *directors*, are chiefly responsible for the unfortunate condition of their property; they will not allow the competent men in and out of their service to have their own way,—they will not permit the successful practice of others to be ferreted out, and applied in a timely, thorough and practical shape. I appeal to the great body of American railway managers and engineers as to the literal correctness of this statement.

Some eighteen months since, the managers of several of our railways authorized Mr. ZERAH COLBURN and the writer to make a report, in Europe, on coal-burning engines, and road-bed and superstructure. This report appeared in the form of an illustrated treatise, and the whole edition was soon absorbed by railway managers here and abroad. In order to attract the attention of their readers to the vital and immediate importance of the engineering questions their book considers, the authors prefaced it with a statement, compiled from official reports, of the comparative working expenses of European and American railways—that is to say, of the results of scientific and comparatively unscientific construction and engineering management. The authors were to the fullest extent aware of the vastness of the subject, and of their many short-comings, but were encouraged to believe, from the almost unanimous verdict in England and America, that they had contributed in some humble degree to lay before the public a few of the leading improvements in the foreign railway practice. The book soon appeared in South America, and in other countries, where American and English enterprise are competing in the establishment of railways. In Chili, an English engineer caused some garbled extracts from it to be translated and published in the local papers. Instead of allowing the book to speak for itself, (the first word has not yet appeared against its truthfulness and consistency as a whole,) an *American* must needs embrace the opportunity to damage American interests in Chili, by publishing in the local papers, and in a pamphlet also, an essay still further misrepresenting the statements of the book, and attempting to intimate that American railways, on the whole, are superior to all others.

Now one of our largest locomotive establishments is just getting a foothold in Chili, and it is a great pity to arouse the *suspicions* of the sensible people down there by intimating that American authors condemn everything American, when, on the contrary, the said authors, admitting the fact that American rolling stock may be superior to English, dismiss *that* subject altogether, as complicating the discussions of their book; and especially when the said authors blame the stockholders and financial managers of our roads for *not* employing the very class of engineers among us who are wholly competent to prevent and remedy the disasters of counting-room engineering.

Our representative in Chili will better advance our interests there by letting it be understood that American locomotive builders and railway men are familiarizing themselves with the railway practice of every country, and can, if they will, embody in their works the great results of a world-wide experience. Our too hasty critic says in his pamphlet, "The engineers of America need not fear a tumble from the position they hold by anything Messrs. COLBURN & HOLLEY may assert." That is just what the authors say in their book, at greater length; never give up fighting for good roads and economical machinery, against the faithless stupidity of counting-room engineers, who build and preserve all these bad roads and devices.

But it so happens that the parties who dictated the ridiculous blunders that characterize many of our roads, deserve the severest criticism, and they will not help themselves much by misrepresenting and censuring those who tell them of their faults and point out a remedy: they must not be surprised if foreign newspapers hold them up to ridicule, as they do.

Our critic furthermore suggests that the authors have entirely overlooked the facts that English railways cost more money than ours, &c., and *hence* are more cheaply worked. Of course—of course—this is hackneyed, this has been said a million times, and if our highly original critic had *read* the book he attempts to disparage, he would have found the question of cost admitted, discussed, weighed, analyzed, and assigned a just position, at great length. It is *not* the chief cause of the cheap working of English roads. Even if it were the only cause, it would be a very silly excuse for our own shortcomings. Fortunately, the opinion is current here, that the late style of American railroad bed and coal-slaughtering furnace are a nuisance and must be abated. The drift of this sort of objection seems to be, that since we have no money to develop expensive and important engineering facts, we must simply soar aloft (on paper) and let them alone, because John Bull, who offers us his costly experience for nothing, *did* have money, and spent it freely. When English railway managers not only give American engineers full liberty to explore their works, but add their time, the labors of their draftsmen, and free passes over their roads, how delicately we acknowledge the civility by asserting that money and good luck alone are at the bottom of their success, while we depend on brains and genius.

Now we come to the question of American wood-burning locomotives, a subject on which the aforesaid authors did not treat, very naturally, since their theme was the permanent way and *coal*-burning engines of *Europe*. The comparative working of English and American wood-burners, on the *same road*, is very flattering to our mechanicians. The American locomotive, considered as a *vehicle*, is very superior to the English on rough and crooked roads, and it possesses many positive advantages, such as the spread truck, (especially the Bissel truck,) and the distribution and self-acting equalization of weight and strain. English engineers are adopting many of these features. The best classes of American locomotives have been developed by practical engineers of a high order. Since counting-room-engineers did not build them, as they did many of our roads, they could not conveniently reduce them to the miserable level of their own productions.

There is work enough for all the true friends of railways, in every country. Hardly a mechanical feature of the whole system is *right*. But new and important results are coming to light every day, and it is reasonable to suppose that the combination and adaptation of the best practice will *pay* in the long run, quite as well as any ostentatious parade of American infallibility, and far better than the misrepresentation and evasion of historical facts which have not yet been controverted or denied.

A. L. HOLLEY.

Obituary.

We learn from the New-Orleans papers that on Sunday night, the 13th inst., Mr. ALFRED LIVINGSTON died at the Charity Hospital, in that city, from the effects of injuries received by having his foot crushed under a car-wheel on the 21st of February. Mr. LIVINGSTON was about 40 years of age, a native of the State of New-York, and was widely known to the typographical fraternity as one of its most talented and accomplished members.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS IN BROOKLYN.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of the storm, some fifteen hundred persons assembled in Plymouth Church, last evening, to listen to the Lecture of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, upon the trial of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS before the House of Representatives of the XXVIIth Congress. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSTON introduced Mr. GIDDINGS with appropriate remarks. On rising he was received with applause, which continued for some time. Mr. GIDDINGS spoke for over two hours without notes, but with such a particularity of detail and freshness of narrative as might only have been expected of the events of yesterday, instead of a quarter of a century ago. The precise part enacted by all the prominent members of Congress at the time was stated with great particularity, and with apparent impartiality. The arraignment of Mr. ADAMS for introducing a petition from the people of Haverhill, Mass., praying for a peaceful dissolution of the Union; the combination of the South to overwhelm him with disgrace; the timid conduct of Northern members; the speech of T. F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, when he moved the resolution of censure, as well as the spiteful attacks of WISE and others, as described by the Speaker, riveted the attention, and at times, convulsed the audience with laughter. The masterly defence of the "Old Man Eloquent," and his triumphant vindication of himself, formed the concluding portion of the address, which was listened to with rapt attention. At the conclusion Judge CULVER rose, and in a speech of some fifteen minutes recited the particulars of the vote of censure which was passed upon Mr. GIDDINGS for introducing a series of resolutions into the House of Representatives, of the resignation of his seat, and subsequent reelection by an overwhelming majority of his District. A vote of thanks and of approval was finally passed, and the meeting adjourned. The lecture is to be repeated this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association in Clinton Hall.

AN "ACADEMY" BROKEN UP.—At an early hour yesterday morning the police made a descent upon a disorderly house on Skillman-street, near Park-avenue, occupied by THOMAS HODGSON, and arrested the proprietor, and dispersed a motley crowd of some seventy persons of both sexes. The proprietor was committed for examination.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Ninth Ward have made the following nominations: *For Alderman*—ROBERT LEFFERTS. *For Supervisor*—ALEXANDER UNDERHILL.

COURT CALENDARS.—March 25.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 125, 126, 127, 134, 75, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 44, 30, 103, 1, 5, 66, 117. *City Court*—Nos. 36, 10, 8, 20, 42, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 12, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58.

Important Questions in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Doubtless the most prominent public question in Brooklyn just now, (coincident with that of the forthcoming charter election, and of far more real importance than that event) is the one which involves the perfect completion of the Water-works, and the mode of their future control and management, and, also, the inauguration of a grand system of sewerage. These are to affect the nearest welfare the very lives, of many a generation to come—in a city that will soon possess three hundred thousand inhabitants.

The Brooklyn water-works, in all the essentials of their conception and execution, have already taken their place among the first-class achievements of modern constructive science; with the single exception, that of the thirteen miles of aqueduct from Hempstead Reservoir to the great Well-Pump, only five miles were, (by a provision in the original plans,) made a permanent closed brick conduit, and the remaining eight miles were to be left a temporary open ditch, an earthen canal, of the same general nature as many parts of the old Erie Canal of thirty years since, which some of our readers may recollect. But the unanimous opinion of the Water Commissioners, at the instance of all the engineers from whom they have required opinions—indeed the common sense of the case, as can at once be understood by every man of perception, thought and foresight, demands that this provision should be superseded, and that the *whole line* of aqueduct should be a thoroughly built, permanent brick conduit To make this change the Commissioners and the Brooklyn public are now determined, asking legislative authority to that purport.

As to the relative merits of placing the onus of finishing the works, and the future control of them, directly in the hands of the Aldermen, or in a special and independent Board like the present, it is certain that the former would be merging the whole affair in the struggle of city politics, to be used for spoils purposes by party victors—while the weightiest public interests would be left unattended to.

Few in Brooklyn realize the facts, placed beyond doubt as they are, of the signal success of these great works, of their unprecedented cheapness, and of the thorough and conscientious performance of the work, so far, under rigid inspectorship, over the whole line.

CIVIS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 49 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $60 TO $1,000.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Leary & Co.

Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Aquaria! Aquaria!!

B. GREENWOOD, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Aquaria. A variety of patterns always on hand, or made to order. Also, a good assortment of fish and plants for sale, at No. 52 Fulton-st., New-York

The Spring Style of the New Hat Company.—An elegant, durable, well made, and exceedingly stylish hat can be purchased at the salesroom of the New Hat Company, No. 148 Nassau-st., at the low price of three dollars. Gentlemen of taste desirous of practising economy should patronize this establishment.

Ladies, Spring has come, and you can get handsome gaiter boots from 12s. to 20s.; ladies' shoes, 6s. to 10s. per pair: with boy's, misses', and children's boots and shoes, all kinds, all prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-foot, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Fallon's New Style of French Yoke-Shirts, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE-SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to Order, with plain or bayadere bosoms, and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts, skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Spring Style, 1859.—SCOTT & BACKMAN are now ready to offer to their friends and the public generally, their Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats—price, $3—at No. 148 Fulton-st.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth, Tips and Sides, new and choice styles. Japanned Feathers, superior finish and color. ROBERTS & CATHELL, 113 Broadway, Importers.

Shirts! Shirts! Collars! Collars! Ties! Ties! SOCKS! HOSIERY! GLOVES! Wholesale and Retail, at low prices for cash. Shirts made to order at FULLERTON'S, No. 30, Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—The only Hair Dye that never fails in Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye—pure and innocuous. Sold and applied privately by experienced artists, No. 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This limitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, G. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Parcels for Europe, per City of Washington, received at the office of the American-European Express, No. 12 Broadway, until Saturday, 9 o'clock A. M.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 323 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, may be assured that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise, At WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $60, are attracting universal interest. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Bonner Hat,

for SUMMER WEAR, 1859,

Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,

45 Broadway, New-York.

What Everybody Wants.—All who wear Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters &c., love to have them fit neatly, look well, and cost but a reasonable sum. should remember that CANTRELL'S celebrated establishment is at No. 813 Broadway, where ladies and misses, as well as boys and gentlemen may be suited at a moment's notice, in the most satisfactory manner

Hair—Its Diseases, Fall, Change of Color and Embellishment, the whole treated by GRANDJEAN, No. 50 12th-st., next to corner Broadway.

MARRIED.

FARWELL—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 23, by the Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL S. FARWELL to Miss SARAH FRANCES SMITH, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THORNE—AINSLIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 23, by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. RICHARD J. THORNE, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELIZABETH ANNE, daughter of the late Robert Ainslie, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 24, after a short illness, in the 21st year of his age, H. AUGUSTUS, beloved son of Henry E. and Rebecca A. Clark.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., (late Amos st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

POLLARD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 24, of consumption, ROBERT, eldest son of William Pollard, aged 35 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 27 Pike-st., preparatory to the removal of the remains to Orange County, N. Y., Saturday morning, the 26th inst.

PANTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 24, FRANCES COOPER, daughter of the late Henry H. Panton.

The friends of the family, of her brothers Henry and John A. Panton, and her brother-in-law Evert A. Duyckinck, are respectfully requested to attend the fun

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Park-place. The lot is 27 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 6 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of
JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
MOAR WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT No. 65 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 232 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most attractive and eligibly situated plots of ground to be found within the compass of many miles from this city. The tract is 12 acres square, on an eminence commanding a view to the east of Bergen Heights, New-York City and Harbor, Long and Staten Island, and on the west the Orange Mountain. It is bounded on two sides by streets. A fine young forest and apple orchard covers a portion of it. It is a short distance of the railroad depôt and the churches and schools, for which Bloomfield has so wide and well-deserved reputation. The property will be sold in parcels or together. For further information inquire of J. CRANE, No. 181 Pearl-st., or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSE No. 20 Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn, marble basement, three stories and finished attic, house 44 feet front by 50 feet, with extension greenhouse; built in the very best manner and by days' work; garden handsomely laid out, and green-house well stocked. Lots 85 feet by 200 feet deep. For particulars, and cards to view the premises, apply to BACHS SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, possession given immediately, if required.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 163 Wall-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order. Having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to
C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of fourteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY—The first-class, high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, No. 120 West 44th st., east of Broadway; the two 3-story brick houses, high-stoop, Nos. 248 and 167 West 37th st.; the three 3 story high-stoop houses Nos. 139, 141 and 143 East 30th st.; the 4 story brick store and dwelling No. 233 7th-av., near 25th-st.
P. B. AMORY, N. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class three story, high-stoop, brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, range, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $400. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 81 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 27 West 35d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON BROADway, opposite the Park.
On Worth-st. 2 lots.
On Leonard-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
On White-st. 2 houses and lots near Broadway.
On Walker-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 35th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. RYER.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 35th-st., East River, being in front on 28th st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and watery right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is finely built, in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

$7,500—FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-stone, high-stoop houses, in 49th-st., near Lexington-av. The houses are three stories high, basements and cellars, with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit the purchaser. They are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply on the premises, or at No. 153 East 47th-st.

CORNER ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A corner house and lot and stable, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Price, all told, $50,000; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage, if wanted. For further information and card to view the property, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English-basement house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, just completed in the most perfect order. The house is new and of first quality, and may be had cheap if desired, with immediate possession. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn. The house is 3 rooms deep, 26x56, furnished with gas, furnaces and water throughout, is in most perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 25x100 Can be seen daily from 12 to 6 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE three-story, high-stoop, brick and brown-stone basement house and lot No. 317 Hicks-st., near Degraw-st., is in good order; dry and spacious sub-cellar, gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Will be sold low to a ready purchaser. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 139 West 34th-st., now being put in perfect order. Also, the dwelling part of store No. 1,068 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Beaver-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 4 stories, 17 feet front by 54 feet deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—TWO LOTS WITH brick stable thereon, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts. Price $6,000. Also, lot and brick house located in Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. Price $3,600. Apply to A. H. RYDER, Executor, &c., No. 241 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND EXTRA LOT FOR SALE—IN 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 4-story stone-front house, modern and complete in all respects, and an adjoining vacant lot. The property entire, without restrictions. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FURNISHED house No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; stone front, three-story and basement, modern, and complete in all respects. For particulars and card of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE TWO-story cottage, in good order; contains two parlors, two basements, four bedrooms, and under-cellars; has gas throughout; is in a respectable neighborhood, near the City Hall; price, $2,800; part can remain. Inquire on the premises, No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM PRICED brown-stone and brick houses on all the streets and avenues from 14th to 50th st., and from 2d to 9th avs., on terms to suit purchasers. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 42 Grove-st. The house is well built and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 13th-st., near 5th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TIP-TOP STORE PROPerty on a thoroughfare, and on one of the best avenues in the City, paying 10 per cent. Price from $6,000 to $10,000. Terms easy. Apply, immediately, to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., near 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 141 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 58 7th-st.; rent, $900. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL & SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100; house 25x60, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK.—MESSRS. BLEECKER, SON & CO. are to sell at the Exchange, Wall st., at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 52 lots, fronting on the 5th-av. and 91st, 104th, 105th, 106th, 108th, and 113th sts. More than 40 of them are opposite and close by the Park. The ten-lot parcel which faces the Park cannot be surpassed by any on the 5th av. Maps, with particulars can be obtained at BLEECKER'S office, 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms easy.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to let his house, furnished, for two years, to a small private family. It is near Madison-square, completely furnished, contains every convenience, has a beautiful garden, and is in every respect a delightful home. Rent $1,500. For particulars, apply between 2 and 5 P. M., at No. 31 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; also, a first-class four-story brown stone house on East side of 5th-av., between 32d and 33d sts. Apply to A. ACKERSON, No. 1,228 Broadway, or on the premises; or to W. H. Brower, No. 18 William-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—FOR SALE AT a sacrifice, if sold by the 1st of April next, the three-story house No. 165 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the best of order, possession May 1. Terms easy. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 422 Broome-st.

WESTERN LAND WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for stores, with dwellings over them, situated on 33d and 34th sts. The land must be well located and desirable. To any parties who who will pay some cash, a fine trade will be offered. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield-place, a beautiful location, in a row of 22, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 97 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., five stories high, brown-stone front, high stoop, finished throughout in the most perfect manner with all the modern improvement. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF A BLOCK, BOUNDED by Broadway and 10th-av., between 100th and 110th-st., at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Williamsburgh, within 7 minutes' walk from South 10th-st. Ferry, in a good neighborhood; will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 47 5th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 76 FRANKLIN-st.; lot 25 by 100; house three stories, near Broadway; a choice location for business. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE THREE-story house No. 224 West 14th st. Apply on the premises. Also for sale, a second-hand coach in good order. Apply to Mr. GEDNEY, Coachmaker, 1,253 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE COMMODious five-story basement house, No. 1,082 Broadway, containing 27 rooms, finished in good style, with all the modern improvements. If required, the four upper stories of adjoining building would be connected, which would add 21 additional rooms. These premises are well adapted for a physician and large private family, or a first-class boarding-house. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William-st., or at Prior's drug-store, corner of 31st-st. and Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A very convenient medium size house, No. 42 12th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order, containing all the water conveniences, range and gas, including chandeliers, large yard, and location very desirable. Apply on the premises, or to the owner, C. SMITH, (Smith & Lawrence,) No. 157 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CAPital three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., within one block of Fulton-av. cars—being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn. House is in perfect order, having been just vacated by the owner. Possession immediately. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILliam-st., the store and basement is 160 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—WITH store fixtures and stock of goods, toilet articles and fancy goods, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane st. This is an old-established business of over 12 years standing. A small farm up the North River, and within a short distance of the City, might be taken in part payment.
WM. ELY CHILSON, No. 305 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome 4-story brown-stone front, the centre house of row fronting on Carroll Park; will be put in good order for a good tenant. If closed, the house next door, exactly similar, can be seen. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 463 Broome-street, near and west of Broadway, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house. Would be let for business purposes. Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 459 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished) No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 ft. deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the side walk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity-place. The store and lofts will be let separately if required. The building is 30 by 70 feet, five stories high and constructed in the best manner. Inquire of J. R. PETERS or H. J. OVERMANN, No. 43 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE three-story brick dwelling No. 199 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., 14 rooms, pantries, gas, bath, range, &c. Rent for the whole $600. Apply to C. BALDWIN, on the premises or to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

$400—TO LET TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMIly, in a first-class brick house, the parlors and next floor above, and front basement, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, washrooms, gas, &c., No. 68 35th-st., first house west of Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 233 MADISON-ST., WITH gas, bath, range, water, &c., in good order. House No. 41 Broome-st. Store No. 124 Roosevelt st. Also, a second story, four rooms, closets, &c., to a small American family without children. Apply at No. 19 Essex-st., in the basement.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton-av; contains 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Apply to C. A. PEASE, No. 362 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house; also, to let, several first-class dwelling-houses with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. BREAMER, No. Broadway.

TO LET—PLEASANT APARTMENTS FOR A family of two or three persons in the small brick house No. 201 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.; gas, bath, &c. Rent $200. Apply on the premises or to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York-*Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE RESTAURANT connected with Patten's Hotel, corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., will be let to a competent and responsible party on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply at the hotel.

RENT $600.—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP and basement house on 2d-av.; new house, having the modern improvements situate in a row of same class. Apply to JOHN J. MULLEN, No. 473 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-HOUSES, containing all modern improvements, viz.: Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., No. 35 West 41st-st., No. 159 East 35th-st.; all in complete order. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE, SMALL, THREE-story house, in good order, having bath, water-closets, gas, &c., No. 151 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent $600. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 173 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND OFFICES IN CLINTON Hall, Astor Place. Apply to the Janitor in the building, or to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house No. 733 Greenwich-st., with gas and Croton inclosed, also bath-room. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITEMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS 4-story house, 37 feet front, with stable attached, No. 149 West 14th-st., all in complete repair. Apply to J. H. CIPPING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FINE COMMODIOUS HOUSE NO. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Can be seen daily from 4 to 6 P. M. J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

STORE TO LET—CORNER OF GREENWICH and Charles sts.; is well-calculated for dry goods or first-class grocery business, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply next door in Charles-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT—THE MARBLE house No. 132 8th-av., adjoining the corner of 16th-st. Apply to T. E. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM POWER
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer, or to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW, modern English basement houses now finishing on the north side of 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. They are built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways hot and cold water to fourth stories, ventilators, furnaces, front and rear vaults, mirrors; and contain, in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms. For particulars apply at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage houses, on West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., have just been painted and are in good condition, to good tenants. Rent only $300 each. Apply to S. M. WOOD, No. 75 West 40th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick building, No. 263 Atlantic-st.; also, frame building, No. 269 Atlantic-st.; they will be let low to good tenants. Inquire of M. HONDLOW, No. 9 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE DWELLING HOUSES NOS. 118, 120 and 122 Charlton-st., each three stories and basements. Well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Rent for each $550. Inquire of MARTIN WATERS, No. 10 St. Luke's place, in Leroy-st.

TO LET—THE ROOM ON THE CORNER OF Chatham and Duane sts., directly opposite Chambers-st., now occupied by the Chatham Bank; size, 28x80 feet. Will be divided into offices if desired. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 370 South-st., next to corner of Gouverneur-slip. Apply to ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 9 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 153 Crosby-st., near Bleecker, with kitchen and one room on the third floor. Gas and bath.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 14 miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, finished-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, A desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-st. depôts. The building is brick, containing a large parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and back-kitchen on first floor, making a depth of 90 feet, with five rooms and bath-room on second floor, water and gas in the house; a dry cement bottom, extending under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, viz: Pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance. In a good neighborhood, and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.—The tenant to have the house and use of about three acres, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bath-house, boats, &c. Rent $900. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* Office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS VILLA FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—It is situated on the borders of the lovely Lake Lucerne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. The pleasure grounds are about 2 acres, the neighborhood unrivaled on the score of health and picturesque beauty; there is a large village close by; fine fishing and shooting, and it is in every respect a fit residence for a gentleman; 105 acres of land can be had if desired. Price, including land, furniture, &c., $10,000. It is disposed of simply because the owner retires to Europe. For particulars, apply to J. LEATI, No. 34 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x46, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double greenhouse, (well filled with choice plants,) and Summer-house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and 56 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—12 MILES FROM THE City Hall, opposite the Harlem Railroad depôt, two convenient, two-story, attic and basement houses, with gardens attached. Rent $200 each. Will be immediately newly painted and put in complete repair. Also, a beautiful cottage (late the residence of John McBrair, Esq.,) with stables, garden, and four acres of excellent land, with fruit trees, &c., situated on the road to West Farms, half a mile from the Fordham depôt. Apply to Dr. HORSEFIELD or WM. FITZGERALD, Drug store, Fordham, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Saugerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 54 feet, surrounded by a verandah 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. Beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties and choice fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROchelle, near the Neptune House, a country seat ready furnished. The house, containing 12 rooms, is situated immediately upon the river, and commands most beautiful views of Long Island Sound. The grounds comprising five acres, handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit. There is a coach-house and stable, bathing house, &c. Within fifteen minutes of the cars and three minutes walk of the steamboat. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Athens, on the Hudson River. The mansion and out-houses are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. F. VAN LOON, No. 352 1st-av., corner of 23d-st. or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and West sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE TWO-STORY and basement house with three acres of land, situated 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry; house containing nine rooms, piazza all around, fine imported fruit trees, and as fine and desirable a location for health and view as any in the vicinity of New-York. For terms, apply to Mr. H. COURVOISIER, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., or at his residence at West Hoboken, or to the proprietor, Three Pigeons' Hotel, New-Durham, Hackensack Plank-road.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. Possession given May 1. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN J. McCROSKERY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE OR more years, on the East River, foot of 76th-st., with about 2½ acres of ground, with fine shade and fruit trees, large garden, ice house, stables, &c. The house is a double square house, built in the best manner, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME, double, two-story cottage, modern built and nearly new, on a ½-acre plot, well stocked with fine fruit trees, berries and grass. Situation high and healthy, within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about two and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $100. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice-house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT. No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and within 1¼ miles of the railroad depôt at New-Rochelle. Communication with the City by said railroad seven times a day, and by steamboat every morning. Apply at No. 15 Stone-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, beautifully situated on the west bank of the North River, between Roundout and Saugerties. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house (furnished) with about five acres of land; the location for bathing, boating, &c., is unsurpassed. Apply to WM A. CUMMING, No. 334 West 24th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¾ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FRONTING LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Cottage house containing eight rooms, carriage house, &c., a variety of fruit trees, all in excellent order. Location healthy. Price $5,000.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., ABOUT ten minutes walk from the landing, a farm consisting of 35 acres; dwellings and outbuildings in good order; a variety of fruit upon the premises. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO COTTAGES DEsirably situated about one mile above King's Bridge, in Westchester. Rent $900 and $500. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Chatham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to C. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, furnished throughout; mansion is large, and contains all the conveniences of a city house, water, furnace, dumb-waiter and dairy; is filled in with brick, making it a desirable place for occupancy for Winter or Summer; piazza on two sides, 40 feet long each; situation is elevated and commands views of Long Island Sound and Palisades on North River; but ¾ of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat landing; churches of five different denominations in the vicinity, and several excellent schools, both female and male; carriage-house is large, and stable will accommodate six horses; garden about two acres, well stocked, and fine asparagus beds. The carriage and horses will be sold, if desired, including a pair of Shetland ponies, harness and wagon complete, with pole and shafts. Ponies have been used by children for two years. Possession given when desired. Apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 63 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-York, by steamboat daily to and daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st. New-York.

$3,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful place at Westport, Conn., adjoining the country seat of Richard H. Winslow, Esq; cottage surrounded by piazza, and containing twelve rooms, with wide halls, parlors, with folding doors, large cellar, and fine well of water in kitchen; barn, stables, &c.; four acres of rich land, with stream flowing through, and abundance of apple, cherry, pear and other fruit, asparagus bed, &c.; perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes or like annoyance. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AN ELEgant and convenient mansion house, stables, carriage-houses, out-houses, &c., together with about 20 acres of land delicibly situated on the east side of the Hudson River, in the north suburbs of the village of Tarrytown. The house is of brick, well and substantially built, and in good order; the out-buildings are commodious and suitable for the purposes intended. Near the house is a fine garden and a

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 26,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

- 5 Shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
- 5 Shares New-Orleans Canal and Banking Co., $100 each.
- 5 Shares Commercial Bank of New-Orleans, $100 each.
- 5 Shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.
- 5 Shares American Life Insurance and Trust Co., N. Y.
- 5 Shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, $50 each.
- 5 Shares North American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $50 each.
- 5 Shares Howard Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $50 each.
- 5 Shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $30 each.
- 1 Certificate for $2,000 5 p. c. Stock State of Pennsylvania, issue 1840
- 1 for $275 41-100 p. c. Stock State of Pennsyl'a, issue 1816.
- 1 for $1,000 5 p. c. Stock State of Indiana.
- 1 for $360 2½ p. c. Stock State of Indiana.
- 1 for $1,000 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
- 2 for $400 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
- 4 for $1,800 preferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
- 1 for $4,400 preferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
- 1 for $760 pref erred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
- 1 for $200 Wabash and Erie Canal 6 p. c. Loan, Indiana.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, Administrator.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

- 5 Shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

Regular Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales on any day required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

54TH AND 55TH ST. LOTS.

Attention is called to the sale to be made at auction THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, of

Five valuable lots on the north side of 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Also, 2 lots on north side of 55th-st., between said avenues

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIRST PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND COURT STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on

THURSDAY, March 31,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Eight new and superior four story and basement brown-stone front houses on the north side of First-place, Brooklyn, between Clinton and Court sts. These houses are built in the best manner throughout, mostly by days' work, and after the most approved style of New-York City houses, and finished with all the modern improvements.

The best plate glass, stairs of black walnut, Italian marble mantels in the halls, statuary and red Lisbon marble mantels, superior furnaces, boilers, grates, ranges, baths, water-closets, &c. &c., all complete. The plumbing done in the best manner and warranted. Brown-stone curbing and ba usters in front.

They are 25 feet wide by 64 feet deep to the top, and the lots 26 by 153 feet 5 inches, including the court-yard. The location is unsurpassed, upon the highest ground in South Brooklyn, descending every way and in the best neighborhood, but a few minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, with the Fulton Ferry cars passing the block.

The introduction of water, and the important public improvements in progress, will make these most desirable residences.

The title is perfect—full warrantee deeds will be given, and 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage one, two or three years if desired

The houses can be seen from 8 o clock A. M. until 6 P. M., till day of sale

For maps and further information apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

W. A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. A. ALBERTUS WILL SELL THIS DAY, Friday, costly and elegant house and furniture, at the private residence No. 72 West 22d-st., a few doors from 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o clock. Catalogues describing each article can be had at the door or office.

Rosewood four-cornered piano-forte, full 7⅓ octave, pearl keys and inlaid with pearl; stool, music and cover.

Also, a costly modern

Brocquet suites of parlor furniture;
Satin golden maroon suite, seven pieces;
Rich oil-paintings,
Pier mirrors,
Velvet property,
DINING ROOMS

Mahogany extension tables, French China dinner and dessert, silver spoons, ivory knives and forks, crockery of all kinds, English cut glass wa e, mirrors, carpet, rug, easy arm chairs, sofa, Turkish easy chair, steel spring mattresses.

Chambers contain solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, marble-top washstand, ingrain and three-ply carpets, hair mattresses, spring cotton beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, mirrors, clocks, pictures, oil-paintings, etageres, bookcase, library, nursery.

Basement and kitchen utensils, &c., of every description.

N. B.—Deposits required. Goods must be removed 24 hours after sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil cloths, &c., contained in the large three-story private residence, No. 12 University place, near Washington-square

THIS DAY (Friday, March 25), at 10 A. M., precisely

The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and dessert sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, fancy cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, sofa and hall etageres pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library furniture, rosewood piano, 7-octave fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couch-s, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c: 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds

Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A VENUE A, 81ST STREET, AVENUE AND 88TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four Lots on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 88th-st., each 25 feet 6 inches by 100.

EIGHTY-EIGHT-ST.—Eleven Lots on the southerly side of 88th-st., adjoining the above on the rear each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. On the lots on 88th st. is a two-story modern built frame cottage, well finished, with marble mantles, grates, sliding doors in parlors, &c. Kitchen and cellar under the house. Verandah all around the house. There is also a frame stable suitable for two horses and carriage, wash house and hen-house. Also, a well of water near the house.

AVENUE A.—Three lots on the westerly side of Avenue A, commencing on the northwest corner of 76th-st., each 25x100.

Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood marble-top etageres, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, dressing table, rosewood marble-top hall stands, rosewood suites in crimson brocatele, Aubusson carpets, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany dressing-bureaus, extension tables and stands, lace window curtains and cornices, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, comforters and blankets, 2 painted glass cases, with sliding doors; extension dining tables, office table, dining-room chairs, pier mirrors and bases, 2 extra large mantle mirrors, 16x24; sofas and chairs, in green reps. Also, at 12 o'clock, a mocking bird, a very fine singer; also a robin, a good singer, and a pair birds. To be sold without reserve. At 12 o'clock, 1 fine rosewood 6½ octave piano, by one of our first City makers; fashionable style and superior tone and finish; 1 rosewood do. grand action piano, sold to close an estate.

B. A. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—B. A. SEIXAS will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster st; sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Parlor.—Two suites in solid rose-wood, etageres, centre tables, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, oil-paintings, vases, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, card and side tables, lace curtains, shades, clocks, &c. Dining-room—Extension table, chairs, sofas, rich cut glass ware, silver plate ware, French China dinner and dessert sets, knives and forks, &c., oval mirrors. Bedrooms—Rosewood mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities, constantly on hand, at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK; SEE CATALOGUE

A large list of securities will be offered.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN IMPORTANT stock of fine watches and diamond jewelry. A. L. CRISTALAR, will sell on FRIDAY, 25th inst, at 12 o'clock, at No. 1 Liberty-st. near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock:

Gold and silver hunting and open face, Beasely, Tobias, Johnson, patent and detached levers and chronometer watches, Duplex Chronometers and Palcque

Also a large assortment of rich diamond pins, rings and sets, together with various other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade respectfully invited to attend.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES on 54th-st., near Central Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 11 valuable lots on the northerly side of 56th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. Also, 7 gore lots on the south side of 56th st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av. 20 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 11 o'clock, the entire stock of carriages, harness, robes, whips, &c., contained in the Repository, No. 634 Broadway, together with materials, tools, &c., of shop; also, the office furniture, iron safe, &c. Terms at sale. By order of LOUIS LESLIE, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, AT 10 1-2 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of mahogany and walnut furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, sofas, lounges, mirrors, crockery, carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Also, 5 large factory casks.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE notice, that I JOHN GOULD, assignee of David G. Fountain and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of Fountain & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 26 day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, all the assets and effects of said late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of notes, judgments, claims in suit and book accounts. Terms cash. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Fountain & Weekes.

AUCTION SALES.

E. F. WELLS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—On MONDAY, March 28, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 123 Pearl-st

A large and general assortment in the above line, suitable for city and country trade. Terms and conditions made known on morning of sale.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, (Friday,)
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room.

A general assortment of foreign and domestic heavy and shelf

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
In lots to suit City and country buyers.
ALSO,
50 gross superior ivory-handled table and dessert cutlery, butchers' knives, pallet an- putty knives, &c.
50 gross brushes, of every variety.
50 reams assorted sand-paper.
An invoice of braces and bitts, screw-drivers, &c., extra quality.
An invoice of first quality gimlet pointed screws.
25 dozen cast-iron shovels, scoops, &c.
ALSO,
57 machinists' parallel vices, with steel jaws.
An invoice of bay rum and cologne, &c., &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire furniture of the boarding house No. 174 Duane st., opposite Hungerford's Hotel, consisting of the mahogany, iron, walnut and other fixtures of 14 rooms; hair mattresses, comforters, sheets, pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, China, crockery and glass ware; worth attention. Catalogues at house.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal st. the entire furniture, &c., of a large house; beds, bedding, carpets in great variety; also sheets, blankets, dining room and kitchen furniture, &c. All of this furniture has only been used for 15 months. Sale rain or shine.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWADEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars par value, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859,

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the cap tal of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed April 10, 1849, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUMB, L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS, ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK, A. D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST, JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS, M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr., R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. BOOK, ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON, MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE, SAMUEL SCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS, WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, A. G. CRANE.
JAMES C. BELL, JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-law6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 15, 1857, and claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the bonds, coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, SAM'L S. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been left on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 223, 224, 2 8, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1,000 each, principal payable in 1866, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.

CAMMANN & CO.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 80 NASSAU-STREET.—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th until the 28th inst.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

$4.000.WANTED—FOR A SHORT TIME—which will be well secured, and in return the lender will receive one-sixth of the profits in a very profitable undertaking, which will return him more than this amount for many years. Address, with real name and place of business, A. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$20.000—WANTED—THIS SUM BY THREE installments, with a business man to cooperate in improving and selling real estate, and in receiving and selling lumber in this vicinity. Real estate security for the money. A ample compensation. Address REAL ESTATE AND LUMBER, Box 115 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON ALL KINDS OF Securities Bonds and Stocks negotiated. Real Estate bought and for sale. STAATS & FLINT,
No. 16 Nassau st, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

WANTED—SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1854. Also, St. Paul City 12 per cent Bonds,
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

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Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

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Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
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GOOD TABLE BUTTER—20 TO 22 CENTS PER pound; best in market, 24c. to 26c.; lard 12c.; candles, 12c.; light brown sugar, 5¾c.; 7 pounds; bright yellow, 6¾c.; 4 pounds; white, 6¾c. 7 pounds; good flour, 24c.; best, 26c. 7 pounds; rice 4c.; buckwheat, 50c. a bag. A great saving at SHERWOOD'S cheap stores, No. 541 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., and No. 533 6th-av., corner 32d-st. All come.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!

Through *via* Panama Railroad to California.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,

to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
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By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
I. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane,
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPHAN,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River,
And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.

Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by

SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D

Hope Chapel was partially filled, last evening, with an audience assembled to listen to an address to be delivered by Ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT before the Whig General Committee. At 8 o'clock Mr. [illegible] appeared, escorted by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., Frederick A. Talmadge, Erastus Brooks, Esq., the Hon. M. St. John, of Newburgh, Webb, W. T. Jennyss, N. L. Hunter and others, took seats upon the platform. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was elected chairman by acclamation. Twenty-two vice-presidents, headed by the Hon. Luther Bradish, the Hon. George Briggs, Shepherd Knapp and John B. [illegible], fourteen secretaries, among whom were [illegible], James H. Pinkney and Milton Sutherland, and [illegible] appointed.

[illegible] Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, [illegible] had been for the [illegible] had also contributed [illegible] To all these offices he was elected by the [illegible]. [Applause.] It has been said the [illegible] dead; well, that remains to be seen. [illegible] of the times demand it it will come [illegible] in grave clothes but like a giant refreshed [illegible] sleep. The principles which governed [illegible] party have been defended by statesmen [illegible] history to the brightest page in the [illegible] of our country. Is it not refreshing [illegible] look back to the time when our Government was [illegible] administered by Whigs? The last Whig President, MILLARD FILLMORE, [Hearty applause.] He gathered around him the greatest intellects in the nation when he left the Presidential chair all parties [illegible] country were at peace. But how long [illegible] they at peace? Let me speak of some of [illegible] who were Mr. FILLMORE's supporters. There [illegible] DANIEL WEBSTER—an illustrious name. [Applause.] There was EDWARD EVERETT. [Applause.] Is there a man, woman or child [illegible] does not know his name? [Applause.] [illegible] nation in the civilized world whose Cabinet [illegible] not familiar with his productions? Much as [illegible] loved WASHINGTON, EVERETT has taught us to love [illegible] father of our country with still greater affection. [illegible] and EVERETT was and still is a Whig. [Applause.] [illegible] war JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. The only fault I [illegible] in him is that he is too old to serve his country. [illegible] Kentucky does not think him too old to represent [illegible] in the Senate. [Applause.] There is no man to [illegible] the nation would sooner turn, as a leader, [illegible] to him. Decrepitude and gray hairs are [illegible] now-a-days, marks of age. No—if it [illegible] sticks to old-fashioned principles and believes [illegible] honesty should rule in national affairs, he is old—a fogy, a fossil. [Laughter.] I wish the Cabinet [illegible] was filled with such honest men as God made [illegible] WINFIELD SCOTT. [Applause.] Were [illegible] union followed the counsel of the young man, [illegible] it was rent in twain, and the breach has not yet been healed. Mr. KETCHUM then proceeded to give some advice to the young men whom he addressed. He thought that as they grew older they would grow wiser. He did not know whether the Whig Party would again be called into service, but if it should be, he thought it would be faithful to the best interests of the country. But the audience had come to hear another, and he would no longer detain them. Mr. KETCHUM then introduced Ex-Governor HUNT, who came forward amid prolonged applause.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HUNT.

After returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Committee for their friendly and cordial greetings, he proceeded to say that it was some years since he had addressed any public assembly on political subjects. He was passing his days in peaceful retirement, free from the perturbations of political life; a calm but not an indifferent observer of the course of events. Our country survives the wreck of parties, and while we live it is entitled to our loyalty, our best affections, and our patriotic efforts. He could say with all sincerity that he felt no interest in the party conflicts of the day, beyond the honest desire which every citizen ought to feel—that our Government may be conducted on principles consistent with public liberty and beneficent national progress. When he surveyed the strange medley of parties and factions into which the country is divided, he felt inclined to cultivate a cheerful philosophy, and withdraw from all active participation in political scenes and discussions.

But it was impossible, Mr. President, to resist the invitation so generously extended to me by the Whig General Committee of the City of New-York. I rejoice to know that we have a Whig General Committee amongst us; and it affords me peculiar pleasure to meet this intelligent assemblage of living, and enthusiastic Old-School Whigs, who have neither renounced their name nor surrendered their principles. It has been proclaimed, and often reiterated, that the Whig Party is dead, and we are obliged to confess that its organization was broken and its strength dispersed at a crisis when many of us believed that its conservative influences were specially needed to check abuses and resist the headlong career of the party in power. But it is one thing to disband a party organization, and quite another thing to dispose of the individual members who compose it. Whether we have a Whig Party or not, Whigs, like you and me, are to be found all over the land, and if we are not able to do all the good we desire, we have at least some power to avert mischief and calamity from the country. The men who elected HARRISON and TAYLOR, and who so gallantly upheld the standard of HENRY CLAY and WINFIELD SCOTT, are still here, and constitute no inconsiderable part of the great family of American freemen. Many of them, yielding to an apparent necessity, have joined new organizations, while others have preferred to stand aloof from all entangling alliances. No matter what designation they have assumed, or what new relations they may have formed, a large majority of the people who composed the old Whig Party are Whigs to-day in sentiment and opinion. They have not changed their sentiments or their views of public policy. In every State, from Maine to Florida, there remains a patriotic band who cherish the recollections of 1840 and 1844. CLAY and WEBSTER, and many of our noblest leaders, have gone to their rest, but they left the light of their glorious example to guide and exalt the spirit of the nation. Their patriotic teachings will remain as a precious legacy to the latest posterity. They are principles of constitutional liberty and beneficent government which they personified are indestructible and immortal. For my own part I have never attached an undue importance to party names. It is only as an effective agency for promoting the public welfare that political organization has any value in my estimation. The great, and I may say the only, aim of the Whig Party, in its origin and career, was to secure the blessings of good government. Its purposes were exalted and patriotic, it was based upon principles eminently national and conservative, and bearing an intimate relation to the practical working of our republican system at all times, and under all circumstances, and never more applicable to the actual condition of affairs than at the present juncture. Do you ask what those principles were? First of all we contended that the constitutional powers of government should be exercised in a liberal spirit, to foster the industry, develop the strength, and protect the diversified interests of the country, and above all to preserve the integrity of our Continental Union. We asserted the rightful authority and independence of the Legislative Department, and exercised a vigilant watchfulness of the Executive, resisting always its abuses, encroachments, and usurpations with a jealous and indomitable spirit. We inculcated a wise moderation and an avoidance of all schemes and experiments which tended to bring the two great sections of the country into hostile collision. The Constitution, fairly but liberally interpreted, was our chart and platform, and in its practical administration we aimed to confer upon the country all the benefits which were contemplated by its illustrious authors. We advocated a vigorous execution of the laws of the land; a strict fidelity in the discharge of all public trusts; and proposed to limit the President to a single term as the most effectual check upon the too frequent prostitution of official power to the furtherence of partisan or personal objects. In the conduct of our foreign relations, we contended for a scrupulous observance of treaties, and an enlightened regard to the established principles of international law. Asserting our own rights with a firm dignity, we respected the rights of others, and exhibited a spirit of justice and magnanimous forbearance in our intercourse with the family of nations. Such were the aims and purposes of the Whig Party, and impartial history will attest that its conduct was in harmony with its professions. When judged by the same standard, what verdict must be pronounced upon the present Administration, and that immediately preceding it? Both have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have involved the country in a dangerous and detestable strife of sections. First, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and secondly, by despotic attempts to force an odious constitution upon a free people, without their consent and against their most emphatic protest. Those who looked to Mr. BUCHANAN for a just and prudent policy have been deeply disappointed. Instead of restoring peace to a distracted country he has widened the breach and fomented fresh dissensions. On a candid survey of the present attitude of the Government, all must admit that its condition is deplorable in the extreme. I would not indulge in sweeping censures, but truth compels me to declare that it is difficult to discern a single redeeming feature. We have witnessed a continued series of efforts to concentrate in the Executive the most alarming and unconstitutional prerogatives. So powerful has this tendency become, that Congress is gravely solicited to abdicate the war-making power, and invest the President with a discretionary authority to seize nations, and involve the country in several wars at once. The veto power was never so arbitrarily and capriciously abused to defeat useful and important measures of legislation. The improvement of our national waters, so necessary for the protection of commerce and security of life and property, has been arrested by the will of the President. We behold a bankrupt treasury, running in debt from year to year for the ordinary expenses of government, in a season of profound peace. At the same time many important branches of home industry and production are prostrated, for the want of that protection which a reasonable revenue system would afford. It is true the President recommends a single modification for the benefit of one leading interest, but he tamely allows this recommendation to be strangled by his own Secretary of the Treasury. In this exhausted condition of the public finances, the Administration has rushed into an aggressive system of foreign policy, which violates the highest principles of national morality, and contemplates an enormous and ruinous increase of expenditure. The theory of the party in power would seem to be that any degree of misgovernment at home is fully atoned for by bold and reckless schemes for the extension of our territorial limits. To add a darker shade to this picture of our national condition, it has been recently shown, that sinister and mercenary influences have been at work in the United States who calculate by means of the Administration, and restore the true principles of the Constitution, shall come together in a spirit of mutual confidence and fraternal patriotism, and work together to secure a wise, conservative and honest administration of our national concerns. It is evident that a large majority of the American people are opposed to the policy and conduct of the present Administration. Is there any reason why they should not unite and cooperate to rescue the country from the evils of misgovernment. Undoubtedly there are some diversities of opinion on special topics and questions of temporary expediency, but these differences should be held subordinate to the national welfare and safety. In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey the opposition have united and conquered in the name of the People. The conservative men of Kentucky have taken the field under the flag of Union and Reform. In Virginia they have rallied under the old Whig banner which once more floats proudly aloft, the same benignant, untarnished, glorious emblem of American liberty, union and nationality. Assembled as we are here to-night, let us send forth our cordial greetings to the true men of Virginia and Kentucky, assuring them of our warmest sympathy and invoking upon their cause the success which is due to noble and patriotic effort. In both those States they have chosen standard bearers, who are well known to me, and whom I am proud to claim as personal friends: GOGGIN of Virginia, and BELL of Kentucky. It was my good fortune to stand by their side in the halls of Congress, in the days of CLAY, WEBSTER, and HENRY CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Statesmen and patriots of the old school, they are Union men whose love of country knows no sectional lines or distinctions. I remember well that they sustained the Tariff of 1842, and advocated the rights of American labor, when Northern Democrats voted away the prosperity of their constituents, under the coercive sway of party discipline. Is there any sufficient impediment to prevent the conservative people of all the States from uniting on principles of national harmony and patriotic conciliation, in accordance with the example furnished by the States already mentioned? We are all aware that many good men are of opinion that the next Presidential contest should be conducted mainly, if not exclusively, on the Slavery question. Nor is it to be disguised that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the unhappy events which ensued, were calculated to excite at the North a strong feeling of jealousy and resentment. But ought not this feeling to be appeased by the substantial fact, that in the actual result the North has lost nothing, and the South has gained nothing?

Have we not reached a point where sober and reflecting men of the North and South, entertaining the same general views of national policy, can come together, after their temporary estrangement, and unite in their future political action, without any sacrifice of honor or self-respect? Let us consider this question for a moment, in a spirit of justice and impartiality. In the first place, we must remember that a wide difference of sentiment, in respect to Negro Slavery, has always existed, and must long continue to exist, between the States of the South, where Slavery prevails, and the Free States of the North. It is a difference arising from the very nature of things, and cannot be extinguished; on the contrary, it is intensely aggravated, by sectional combinations in our national politics. In truth, the effort to build up a party organization, to control the General Government, on this difference of sentiment between the sections, so far as the attempt is successful, must be subversive of one of the foremost objects of the federative compact. For it is an indisputable historical truth, that one of the first and most essential purposes of the Constitution was to unite all the States by friendly ties and reciprocal benefits, on such principles of justice, equality and forbearance, as should combine their whole strength and reconcile conflicting views, so as to prevent diversity of interest and condition from engender ng those international contests, factions and disputes, which have proved so fatal to the cause of free government in every age of the world. Our fathers foresaw the dangers of strife and contention between the States. They aimed, above all things, to establish peace, and concord, and tranquillity on firm and enduring foundations. They were men of lofty patriotism and wise moderation, and, under the blessing of Providence, they succeeded in cementing the States of America into one nation and one people. Now, can it be possible that we have reached that stage of sectional antipathy, which makes it no longer practicable for reasonable and just men of the North and the South to coöperate and move on harmoniously in their political action? If this be really so, how are they ever to coalesce and work together in the practical administration of one common government? In the next place, it becomes important to consider what definite end and object is to be attained by keeping up a party organization on the Slavery question to regulate Federal interests. Is it proposed by this mode of action to diminish Slavery or to emancipate a slave? Not at all. The right of each State to regulate its own colored population, without external interference, is conceded on all hands. But we are told that the object is to prevent the extension of Slavery into free territory. Into what free territory? Will some one point it out on the map? I feel very confident that we have no territory within the present limits of the United States in which Slavery can be successfully established. All admit that Kansas, and all the States to be formed, from the territory covered by the Missouri Compromise must eventually become free States. Minnesota and Oregon are free States already. Washington and Nebraska are equally certain to become so. Where, then, is the point of danger to be found? Is it in Utah or New-Mexico? Who can seriously believe it possible to carry Slavery into those remote and inaccessible regions? It is represented that there is a speck of trouble in New-Mexico, and that its Legislature have passed a law legalizing Slavery. This is an age of marvels, and it may be that the Territorial Legislature is inclined to play fantastic tricks, illustrating the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. But all the legislative power on earth would prove insufficient to establish Slavery in New-Mexico. There is but a small part of that vast and desolate region which affords sustenance for man or beast. Whoever heard of a slaveholder who intends or desires to remove his slaves into New-Mexico, and what would he do with them there? They would not be worth the cost of their transportation thither. Indeed, the soundest statesmen of the Southern States, of all parties, now confess that there is no space in our vacant territories where it can be made profitable or desirable to introduce Slavery. When they gave up the contest, it is wise for us to inflict ourselves with needless alarms and insist on suffering imaginary woes? In point of fact, so far as we can judge from recent experience, the clamor at the South, in favor of extending Slavery, would seem to have been chiefly confined to agitators and politicians who have no slaves of their own. This is made apparent by the history of Kansas. They passed bogus laws, legalizing Slavery there. The Press and the party leaders made the welkin ring with appeals to the slaveholders to invade Kansas and make it a Southern State. The Federal Executive favored their machinations. But what was the response? The slaveowners remained quietly at home. With all the convulsive efforts that were made less than 200 slaves were moved across the Missouri line, but kept so near the border that they could be brought back on very short notice. The attempt to make Kansas a Slave State was in conflict with natural laws, too powerful to be counteracted by the efforts of any political combination. Is there any necessity then for convulsing the country anew? We are sometimes reminded of efforts in the South to revive the African Slave-trade. If I believe there were any real danger on this head, there is no extremity to which I would not go to avert it. But it is well known that public opinion in the South is emphatically against the proposition. If the question were distinctly submitted to the Southern people today, we are assured that more than nine-tenths would oppose and resist a renewal of that infamous trade. The few who advocate it are either political lunatics or disunionists at heart, and their odious avowals are sufficiently counterbalanced by the railings of GARRISON and his few infatuated followers. The law which punishes the Slave-trade as piracy, like all other laws, must be enforced at all hazards, by exerting, if need be, the whole power of the Government, whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws are executed; and every loyal citizen will yield a willing support to the constituted authorities in the discharge of this vital function. On the whole, then, unless some fresh provocation is given, I can perceive no sufficient cause for allowing the Slavery question to divert our attention from those important measures and practical functions of Government which so deeply concern the welfare of the country. For my own part, I have always endeavored to maintain the just rights of my own section, in the manner which seemed to me most judicious and effectual. Many of us have uniformly resisted all measures which tended to produce sectional strife, and when controversies have arisen we have desired to see them extinguished, and settled as speedily as possible, on principles of justice and moderation. Wars between foreign and independent nations are sure to be terminated, at some time, by a treaty of peace, and, I think, it is but reasonable that there should be an occasional truce, if not a final cessation of hostilities, between States which profess to be united.

I consider concord and good will between the sections far more desirable, more favorable to the interests of liberty and humanity, than endless contention and irrepressible conflict. It seems like solemn trifling, to urge that the North has any occasion to fear the South. Two Free States have been admitted within a year, and we hold a decided and permanent preponderance of power. The South has gained nothing by territorial additions since the annexation of Texas. This was fifteen years ago, and it is a striking fact that during this whole period the uproar of Southern propagandists has not added a single acre to the area of Slavery, and the "noise and fury" of Northern fanatics has not liberated a single slave. During the same period, nearly the whole Pacific coast has been added to the domain of Freedom. Nor can we forget that Texas was annexed by Northern Democrats, against the able and strenuous opposition of Southern Whigs. The same conservative men are still to be found in the South. They want no sectional advantages; they are ready as we to resist all rash and dangerous schemes of territorial expansion. In a word, they are faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and ask for nothing but an honest, impartial and patriotic administration of our national Government. For one, I am willing to act with them for the common good, as our fathers did before us, and to stand by them in opposition to disunionists, propagandists and extremists of every shade, wherever they may be found. What the country needs is not a Northern nor a Southern but a national Administration, which will restore tranquillity by holding the reins of government with an even hand, respecting the rights of all sections and encroaching upon none. Give us an Executive who will confine himself to his constitutional sphere of duty, who will be actuated by a spirit of wise moderation, and who honestly desires to revive sentiments of affection and good will

[Advertisement.]
NOBODY TO BE DROWNED!

In view of the numerous deaths by drowning, at sea by losses of vessels, in ordinary rivers and streams, where young and old go to bathe, etc., it is imperative that some certain security for life should be given to that portion of the public likely to be subjected to the perils of ocean accident, or the contingencies of water in the way of home travel. This positive

SECURITY FROM DROWNING

has made its appearance. We are indebted for it to the DeLuno Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, located at

No. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

This Company has not only invented beautiful coats and vests, which, at *one instant's notice*, can be converted into life-preservers, but they have manufactured a variety of garments for ladies, such as waists, basques, cloaks, bathing dresses, etc., and swimming-jackets for children, which will sustain the wearer in the roughest surf or breakers, or in the smoothest and most treacherous current. All the garments can be worn without inconvenience or detection. The finest or the coarsest of clothing material is made up with the life-preserving attachment, yet looking no different from any habiliments now patronized by every male and female member of the community. Every garment made by the Company will surely bear in safety a weight of from 600 to 1,000 pounds. To all travelers, bathers, ferry-patrons, boatmen, seamen and others, nothing cheaper, more invaluable, or more philanthropic, was ever offered. They are recommended by all the officers of the Navy, members of the New-York Yacht Club, and captains of packet-ships and steamers.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.,
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[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is more used than any in the world. Why is this? Because it has proved more powerful in healing, and a better pain-reliever than any now in existence. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 24.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '74	104¼	200 Har. R. R. Pref.	b60 39
1,900 Ill. Int. Bonds	104½	400 do	s60 39¼
79,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91½	100 Reading R.R	s60 48¾
5,000 N. Car. State 6s	99½	500 do	s30 48¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	86¼	100 do	s60 48¾
14,000 do	86½	200 do	s10 49
10,000 do	s60 86	200 do	s30 49¼
1,000 Erie R.R.C.B.	71	100 do	s30 49¼
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d M.	76	200 do	b4wk 49¼
5,000 Mich.Cen.R 8's c. 1stM.S'gF'd C.Bs.	97¼	45 Cl. Col & Cin.R.R.	94
1,000 Mich.So.1st M.B.	84¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
3,000 Mh.So.S'gF'd Bs.	73	100 do	51¾
5,000 I. C. & Mi L.G.B.	90	100 Mich.S. & N.Ia.R.	51¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	90¾	50 do	b60 14¾
5,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs.	74	100 do	b60 14¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8's c. b.	85	300 do	14½
20 Tradesmen's Bank	113	150 M.S. & N.I.G'd St'k.	45¾
20 American Ex. Bk.	108¾	150 do	45¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	78¾	50 do	45¾
118 do	s60 78¾	250 do	s30 45
50 do	b60 78¾	100 do	b30 45¾
50 do	78	600 do	s30 45¾
5 Del. & Hd. Cn. Co.	101	100 Ill. Central R.	67¾
10 do	100¾	100 do	s30 67
100 do	b60 100¾	700 do	s60 67
10 Penn. Coal Co.	81¾	100 do	67¾
50 Cum. Prefd	b60 73¾	200 do	b60 67¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79¾	1000 Galena & Chi. R.	68¾
200 do	b30 79¾	100 do	b10 68¾
250 do	s10 79¾	100 do	68¾
500 do	79¾	100 do	68¾
250 do	b60 79¾	200 do	s30 68
100 do	s60 78¾	200 do	b60 68¾
550 do	s5 79¾	100 do	b60 68¾
400 do	s30 79	50 do	b60 68¾
100 do	s3 79¼	70 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25
300 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 32	100 do	b60 25
50 do	s10 31¾	100 do	b10 25
400 Harlem Rail'd	b60 12¾	100 do	s10 25
25 do	12¾	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	58¾
100 do	12¾	250 do	58¾
100 Brooklyn City R.R.	115		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Miss. St. 6s	s60 86	300 M. S. & N.I.G.S.	45
50 Penn. Coal Co.	81	200 do	s30 44¾
250 N.Y.Cen. R. R.	s30 77¾	50 do	s4 44¾
50 do	s5 78¾	100 do	b30 45
150 do	78¾	50 do	s4 44¾
300 do	b10 78¾	750 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	58
300 do	b60 78¾	100 do	b10 58
10 Erie Railroad	10¾	300 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	14¾	1100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	68
400 do	14	200 do	b10 68
250 Ill. Central R.R.	67	50 do	b60 68
100 do	s60 66¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 LaC. & Mil. R. 7s	79	2,340 G. W'n Ins. s. '57	69¾
7,000 Ohio & Mis. 7s	26	20 Marine Bank	86
3,000 Chi., St. Paul & F. du Lac R. 8s.	10¾	15 St. Nicholas Bank	97½
$3,000 Chi. St. Paul & F. du L. L.G. 7s.	41¾	15 Bk. of Com'wealth	99
840 Com. In. Sc'p '58	64	5 G. W. Mar'e Ins. Co.	134
		36 W'n. (Mass.) I. Co.	107½

THURSDAY, March 24—P. M.

This is a remarkable day in the New-York market for the Cotton trade. The excitement has not only been unusual, but the magnitude of the sales beyond precedent in this City. The dealings embrace *seventeen thousand five hundred bales*. Most of the purchases were, as yesterday, of Cotton at sea between the Southern ports and Liverpool. The prices paid are 12 cents for middlings, as at New-Orleans, equal to about 12⅝@12¾ cents here. The transactions of the two days amount to 26,000 bales, a considerable portion to exporters. The operation creates a large addition to the supply of Exchange on England, and the rates are relaxed for merchant bills ¼@¾ ℔ cent. Bank and Bankers' bills are 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. The interest in Cotton is enhanced this week by the greatly diminished receipts at the South, as compared with the same week last year, and the extreme estimates of the crop, current a month or two ago, have been almost wholly abandoned. The better grades of Cotton have already become relatively scarce. From this date last season, to the close of the crop year, about 900,000 bales were received at the ports, giving a crop of 3,125,000 bales. It is now questionable whether more than 450,000 bales will be added to the results this season, giving a crop of 3,550,000, instead of 3,700,000 bales as enumerated some weeks ago.

The Money transactions of the day show no change from the ease in supply and moderate rates quoted earlier in the week. Demand loans range 4 to 5 ℔ cent., and Discounts 5 to 7 ℔ cent. The Banks are not generally inclined to go beyond 60@90 days, though outside lenders are taking longer bills of prime character at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers are not doing a heavy business at present, and some of the leading firms refuse deposits even at 4 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury will lose about a million of dollars over its receipts this week, from present appearances. The difference to-day is $204,000. The balance this afternoon is reduced to $8,386,651, agains $9,046,000 at the beginning of the week. And this, notwithstanding the Customs have been pretty liberal. The Specie reserve in Bank at New-York and New-Orleans on the last statement, is nearly forty-one millions, and at Philadelphia and Boston twelve and a half millions. We annex the Banking movement of the whole country by States, from the recent Treasury table, prepared by Mr. WILLIAM M. GOUGE, a general abstract of which we gave some days ago through our Washington correspondence:

BANK MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1859

STATE.	No. Bks	Capital.	Loans & Disc.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Maine	69	$7,409,845	$11,815,197	$886,754	$3,886,630	$2,382,310
New-Hampshire	53	6,041,000	8,250,764	1,063,529	1,603,279	1,018,511
Vermont	43	4,982,416	6,592,972	794,225	3,074,144	1,041,574
Massachusetts	174	61,519,835	101,692,947	11,132,715	13,165,715	20,539,183
Rhode Island	90	20,321,069	25,133,150	2,608,883	3,318,681	3,130,475
Connecticut	110	20,917,168	23,709,430	915,644	3,380,247	4,140,098
New-York	305	59,577,186	90,007,990	3,350,247	2,465,790	20,539,183
Pennsylvania	207	24,565,805	46,525,205	1,838,185	11,965,470	110,465,736
Delaware	9	1,638,185	3,009,265	217,343	960,946	1,054,580
Maryland	32	12,560,535	21,854,934	3,077,671	9,028,564	4,229,255
Virginia	23	14,685,370	24,444,044	2,601,414	10,340,342	3,077,687
North Carolina	12	6,626,200	12,247,300	1,248,625	3,129,011	3,977,971
South Carolina	18	14,883,451	20,419,512	2,170,233	6,202,626	5,401,703
Georgia	28	13,682,480	19,062,976	3,371,968	5,511,207	7,401,701
Alabama	18	10,629,795	16,218,027	2,883,018	4,229,255	1,502,312
Louisiana	12	24,215,699	29,434,278	5,380,607	6,511,207	6,202,626
Tennessee	21	8,361,387	13,232,766	2,883,018	4,229,255	1,502,312
Kentucky	19	12,218,725	24,404,942	4,894,161	6,511,207	6,202,626
Missouri	7	6,796,781	9,830,426	3,921,879	4,229,255	1,502,312
Illinois	49	4,000,394	7,707,066	769,595	2,170,233	3,977,971
Indiana	53	3,617,629	6,468,308	1,863,000	1,248,625	3,077,687
Ohio	98	7,745,304	11,183,547	1,863,000	1,248,625	3,077,687
Michigan	3	1,000,000	1,286,616	1,863,000	1,248,625	3,077,687
Wisconsin	2	7,595,000	9,262,467	1,863,000	1,248,625	3,077,687
Minnesota	2	2,000,000	6,145	1,863,000	1,248,625	3,077,687
Nebraska Territory	2	50,000	97,087	1,863,000	1,248,625	3,077,687
Total	1,539	$401,976,942	$557,152,760	$104,537,818	$183,396,818	$256,568,376

The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange to-day were against the market. The reaection bega

before the first call of the list was through with at the early Board, and continued until the close of the second meeting in the afternoon. The sellers for the decline, particularly on the Western shares, recovered their courage, and the same feeling soon extended to New-York Central, which, opening at 79½, closed at 78¾ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks declined on Galena from 68¾ to 68@68½; Rock Island, from 58¾ to 58; Illinois Central, from 67½ to 67; Michigan Guaranteed, from 46 to 44¾ ℔ cent.; Michigan Southern common shares, from 14⅝ to 14, and Toledo, from 25¼ to 25. Michigan Central steady, at 51½ ℔ cent. For Panama, Delaware, Pennsylvania Coal, Reading and Pacific Mail, yesterday's prices were paid. Missouri Sixes were also firm, at 86@86¼, and Tennessees rose to 91½ ℔ cent., large sales. In the new Federal Stock there were some retail sales at 104¼, and 104½ subsequently bid. Nearly all the Railway Bonds dealt in at the Board were steady, the exception being the Erie Convertibles of 1871 which fell back to 32 ℔ cent. The Share market was quoted generally weak at the close. The speculative sellers greatly preponderate in numbers, and had control of prices through most of the day, about one-half of the transactions being on time. The chief point of attack, in the continued absence of improved traffic at the West, is the Railway shares in that direction; and while there is nothing new in this argument, and the facts in the case are so well understood by *bona fide* holders as to have added but little to the supply of certificates on the Street, the speculative jobbers are redoubling their contract sales upon every fresh decline. Decided success has within a week or two attended this movement, although a month has not passed since, under a state of things at the West equally unpromising, from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. higher rates were paid to fulfill previously outstanding engagements in Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Guaranteed, &c. Such are the singular eccentricities of the New-York Market through a season of positive improvement in nearly all branches of business.

American Securities in the London Market.
From the London Times, March 8.

Railways.	Closing Prices.			Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	77	to	79	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	79	to	81	80
Do. 7 ℔ ct., Freeland, '60	81	to	83	
Do., $100 shares, ¾40 pd.	37	to	38	dis. 35¼ ¾ dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c.8 ℔ ct., '60	88	to	88	
Do., do. do., 1869	83	to	85	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	87	to	89	
Do., $100 shares	43	to	48	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ cts. s. f. '83	63	to	68	
Do., $100 shares	18	to	22	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct, s. f., '83.	85	to	87	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	93	to	95	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. s.f., '76	92	to	94	
Do., do., $100 shares	73	to	75	x. d.
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ℔ ct. '83.	67	to	69	
Do., do., 7 ℔ cent. s. f. '75	38	to	42	
Do., do. 7 ℔ ct. c. b., '62.	38	to	42	
Do., do., bds., 7 ℔ ct. '71.	38	to	42	
Do., do., $100 shares	12	to	14	
Pa. C. Bs. 1st m. con. 6 ℔ ct.	90	to	92	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ℔ c. ster.	93	to	95	
Do., do., $50 shares	38	to	40	
Phil. & Read. 6 ℔ ct. '60	86	to	88	
Do., 6 ℔ ct. 1870	76	to	78	
Do., $50 shares	22	to	24	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will sell orders for United States Coupon 5 ℔ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ℔ cent only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....THURSDAY, March 24.

By order of WM. KELLY and JOHN C. HEWITT, Executors of ISAAC NEWTON, deceased, Mr. LUDLOW sold the substantial and well-finished three-story brick house and lot, No. 29 Market-street, south side, between Henry and Madison streets. The house is 25 feet by 48 feet 3 inches, with two-story tea-room extension; in complete order throughout, and contains all the modern improvements. Party wall on the west side. There is a commodious stable in the rear, with right of way to Henry-street. $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. EDWARD M. BANES, $8,650.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold a lot on the west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Ninety-third-street. JOHN J. LEVY, $875.

Also, a three-story brick house and two lots, west side Sixth-avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. PHILIP LUCAS, $3,000.

Mr. MULLER sold one lot on the west side of Broadway, 60 feet south of Thirty-sixth-street, 20 by about 111 feet deep, $5,850. Also, one full lot on south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 83 feet 3½ inches west of Broadway, connecting with the rear of the above lot, $4,350. Both M. S. CROSSWELL.

Also, one lot west side Broadway, the third lot from the south corner of Forty-sixth-street, about 22 by 100 feet, Jos. LEE, $5,400. The next lot adjoining 22 by about 106 feet, same, $5,225. The next, a gore, PIKE, $4,375.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold the entire front on west side of Ninth avenue, between Ninety-eighth-street and Ninety-ninth-street, containing 8 full lots, for $600 per lot. Buyer, R. B. CATHERWOOD, Esq.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—During February, croaking was carried on pretty extensively regarding the wheat crop; in some sections it was reported "drowned" out, and in others frozen out; and speculation in flour was stimulated by those reports to no inconsiderable extent. It is rarely that wheat is winter killed, and it seems strange that farmers should so dread that which experience shows but seldom takes place. From the time wheat "shoots" until it is cut and saved from the action of the weather, is that in which it is in greatest danger, and in which the wheat crop is injured, or destroyed, almost, whenever such is the case. The advices we have from the various sections of the country leave no doubt in our minds that a large quantity of wheat has been sown, and that it looks well; and in point of growth is a month earlier than it was at this season the last three years. From present appearances, a dry, cool May will be absolutely necessary to mature the crop properly, and with favorable weather during that month and June, a large wheat crop may be expected.—*Cincinnati Price Current, March 23.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23.

The advices by the *Nova Scotian* caused greater firmness in our COTTON market, but no quotable advance in prices; sales of 15,000 bales; middling 11¾c. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ⅝d. FLOUR quiet; superfine, $6. CORN firm at 95c. EXCHANGE, on New-York, 60 days, 1½@1¾ discount; do. at sight, par to ¼ discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 24.